



- ⚠ Read this manual carefully before operating this vehicle.
- ⚠ Il convient de lire attentivement ce manuel avant la première utilisation du véhicule.
- ⚠ Bitte lesen Sie diese Bedienungsanleitung sorgfältig durch, bevor Sie das Fahrzeug in Betrieb nehmen.

**OWNER'S MANUAL  
MANUEL DU PROPRIÉTAIRE  
BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNG**

***TT-R125E(A)  
TT-R125LW(A)  
TT-R125LWE(A)***

**39C-F8199-81**



PRINTED IN BRAZIL  
IMANAM 05.2010  
(E,F,G)



# YAMAHA



Read this manual carefully before operating this vehicle.

**OWNER'S MANUAL**

***TT-R125E(A)***

***TT-R125LW(A)***

***TT-R125LWE(A)***

**39C-F8199-81-E0**

 **Read this manual carefully before operating this vehicle. This manual should stay with this vehicle if it is sold.**

### EC Declaration of Conformity

conforming to Directive 2006/42/EC

We, YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD. 2500 Shingai, Iwata, Japan,  
declare in sole responsibility, that the product  
TT-R125LW (9C6CE18W000000401 - )  
TTR125LWE (9C6CE21W0000002251 - )

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Make, model)

to which this declaration applies, conforms to the essential health  
and safety requirements of Directive 2006/42/ EC

(If applicable)

and to the other relevant Directives of EEC

\_\_\_\_\_  
2004/ 108/EC

(Title and/or number and date of issue of the other Directives of EEC)

(If applicable)

To effect correct application of the essential health and safety requirements  
stated in the Directives of EEC, the following - standards and/or technical  
specifications were consulted:

---

(Title and/or number and date of issue of standards and/or specifications)

### Manufacturer

YAMAHA MOTOR DA AMAZONIA., LTDA.  
Rua Rio Jaguarao, 2452,Bairro:Distrito Industrial-CEP:69074-160,Manaus,AM,Brazil

### Authorized Representative

YAMAHA MOTOR EUROPE N.V.  
Koolhovenlaan 101,1119NC Schiphol-Rijk, The Netherlands

Signature

  
Kunihiro Miwa

Executive Officer  
Commuter Vehicle Section  
Engineering Section  
Motorcycle Business Operation  
YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD.

Date of Issue 4 March, 2010

Congratulations on your purchase of the Yamaha TT-R125E/TT-R125LW/TT-R125LWE. This model is the result of Yamaha's vast experience in the production of fine sporting, touring, and pacesetting racing machines. It represents the high degree of craftsmanship and reliability that have made Yamaha a leader in these fields.

This manual will give you an understanding of the operation, inspection, and basic maintenance of this motorcycle. If you have any questions concerning the operation or maintenance of your motorcycle, please consult a Yamaha dealer.

The design and manufacture of this Yamaha motorcycle fully comply with the emissions standards for clean air applicable at the date of manufacture. Yamaha has met these standards without reducing the performance or economy of operation of the motorcycle. To maintain these high standards, it is important that you and your Yamaha dealer pay close attention to the recommended maintenance schedules and operating instructions contained within this manual.

Yamaha continually seeks advancements in product design and quality. Therefore, while this manual contains the most current product information available at the time of printing, there may be minor discrepancies between your motorcycle and this manual. If there is any question concerning this manual, please consult a Yamaha dealer.

EWA10031

## **WARNING**

**Please read this manual carefully and completely before operating this motorcycle.**

---

EWA14351

## **WARNING**

**This motorcycle is designed and manufactured for off-road use only. It is illegal to operate this motorcycle on any public street, road or highway. Such use is prohibited by law. This motorcycle complies with almost all state off-highway noise level and spark arrester laws and regulations. Please check your local riding laws and regulations before operating this motorcycle.**

---

## **AN IMPORTANT SAFETY MESSAGE:**

- Read this manual completely before operating your motorcycle. Make sure you understand all instructions.
- Pay close attention to the warning and notice labels on the motorcycle.
- Never operate a motorcycle without proper training or instruction.

# INTRODUCTION

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- Weight of the rider should not exceed TT-R125E 68.0 kg (150 lb).

## **AN IMPORTANT NOTE TO PARENTS:**

This motorcycle is not a toy. Before you let your child ride this motorcycle, you should understand the instructions and warnings in this Owner's Manual. Then be sure your child understands and will follow them. Children differ in skills, physical abilities, and judgment. Some children may not be able to operate a motorcycle safely. Parents should supervise their child's use of the motorcycle at all times. Parents should permit continued use only if they determine that the child has the ability to operate the motorcycle safely.

**Motorcycles are single track vehicles. Their safe use and operation are dependent upon the use of proper riding techniques as well as the expertise of the operator. Every operator should know the following requirements before riding this motorcycle.**



He or she should:

- Obtain thorough instructions from a competent source on all aspects of motorcycle operation.
- Observe the warnings and maintenance requirements in this Owner's Manual.
- Obtain qualified training in safe and proper riding techniques.
- Obtain professional technical service as indicated in this Owner's Manual and/or when made necessary by mechanical conditions.

# IMPORTANT MANUAL INFORMATION

EAU10132

Particularly important information is distinguished in this manual by the following notations:

	<b>This is the safety alert symbol. It is used to alert you to potential personal injury hazards. Obey all safety messages that follow this symbol to avoid possible injury or death.</b>
 <b>WARNING</b>	<b>A WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.</b>
<b>NOTICE</b>	<b>A NOTICE indicates special precautions that must be taken to avoid damage to the vehicle or other property.</b>
<b>TIP</b>	<b>A TIP provides key information to make procedures easier or clearer.</b>

# **IMPORTANT MANUAL INFORMATION**

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EAUW0011

**TT-R125E/TT-R125LW/TT-R125LWE  
OWNER'S MANUAL  
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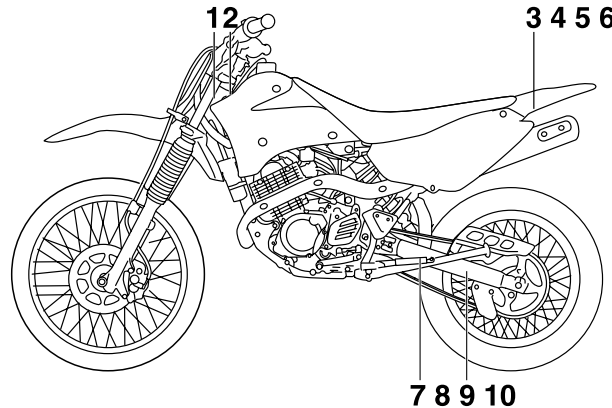
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# LOCATION OF IMPORTANT LABELS

EAU48114

Read and understand all of the labels on your vehicle. They contain important information for safe and proper operation of your vehicle. Never remove any labels from your vehicle. If a label becomes difficult to read or comes off, a replacement label is available from your Yamaha dealer.

**For Canada**



# LOCATION OF IMPORTANT LABELS

## For Canada

1

1

THIS VEHICLE IS A RESTRICTED USE  
MOTORCYCLE AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR  
USE ON PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.  
CE VÉHICULE EST UNE MOTOCYCLETTE À  
USAGE RESTREINT DONT L'USAGE N'EST PAS  
DESTINÉ AUX VOIES PUBLIQUES.

3PT-2416E-10

2

This spark ignition system meets all requirements of the  
Canadian Interference Causing Equipment Regulations.

Ce système d'allumage par étincelle de véhicule  
respecte toutes les exigences du Règlement sur le  
matériel brouilleur du Canada.

3JK-82377-10

3

### **WARNING**

- **BEFORE YOU OPERATE THIS VEHICLE, READ THE OWNER'S MANUAL AND ALL LABELS.**
- **NEVER CARRY A PASSENGER.** You increase your risk of losing control if you carry a passenger.
- **NEVER OPERATE THIS VEHICLE ON PUBLIC ROADS.** You can collide with another vehicle if you operate this vehicle on a public road.
- **ALWAYS WEAR AN APPROVED MOTORCYCLE HELMET,** eye protection, and protective clothing.

3PT-2118K-A1

4

### **AVERTISSEMENT**

- **LIRE LE MANUEL DU PROPRIÉTAIRE AINSI QUE TOUTES LES ÉTIQUETTES AVANT D'UTILISER CE VÉHICULE.**
- **NE JAMAIS TRANSPORTER DE PASSAGER.** La conduite avec passager augmente les risques de perte de contrôle.
- **NE JAMAIS ROULER SUR DES CHEMINS PUBLICS.** Vous pourriez entrer en collision avec un autre véhicule.
- **TOUJOURS PORTER UN CASQUE DE MOTOCYCLISTE APPROUVE,** des lunettes et des vêtements de protection.

5PG-2118K-10

# LOCATION OF IMPORTANT LABELS

## For Canada

**5**

**⚠ WARNING**

Riding as a passenger can cause the vehicle to go out of control.  
Loss of control can cause a collision or rollover, which can result in severe injury or death.  
**NEVER** ride as a passenger.

3XJ-2151H-A1

**6**

**⚠ AVERTISSEMENT**

Un passager pourrait causer une perte de contrôle du véhicule.  
Une perte de contrôle peut provoquer une collision ou un renversement, résultant en des blessures sérieuses, voire mortelles.  
**AUCUN** passager permis.

3XJ-2151H-B1

**7**

**TIRE INFORMATION**

Cold tire normal pressure be set as follows.  
**FRONT** : 100 kPa, {1.00 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>}, 15 psi  
**REAR** : 100 kPa, {1.00 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>}, 15 psi

3RV-21668-A0

**8**

**INFORMATION SUR LES PNEUS**

La pression des pneus à froid doit normalement être réglée comme suit.  
**AVANT** : 100 kPa, {1.00 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>}, 15 psi  
**ARRIERE** : 100 kPa, {1.00 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>}, 15 psi

3RV-21668-B0

**9**

VEHICLE EMISSION CONTROL INFORMATION YAMAHA MOTOR DO BRAZIL LTDA.

ENG : BYMXX124AAC PERM : BYMXXPP402BC7

THIS VEHICLE IS CERTIFIED TO OPERATE ON UNLEADED GASOLINE.

TUNE - UP SPECIFICATIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS (REFER TO YOUR OWNER'S MANUAL)

DISPLACEMENT : 124 cm<sup>3</sup> EXHAUST EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM : EM

SPARK PLUG GAP : 0.6 - 0.7 mm VALVE LASH : IN 0.08 - 0.12mm, EX 0.10 - 0.14 mm

IDLE SPEED : 1400 r/min IN NEUTRAL AT NORMAL OPERATING TEMPERATURE

FUEL : UNLEADED GASOLINE 91 RON MIN ENGINE OIL : SAE20W-40 OR 10W-30


NO OTHER ADJUSTMENTS NEEDED.

THIS VEHICLE MEETS US EPA, CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS AND US EPA EVAP ST'DS FOR 2011 MODEL YEAR NEW OFF-ROAD MCs. EPA FEL : HC+NOx 1.7, CO 10 (g/km) / CALIFORNIA ST'D : HC 1.2, CO 15.0 (g/km)

THIS MC MEETS 1986 AND LATER EPA NOISE EMISSION REQUIREMENTS OF THE FED. TEST PROCEDURES.

MODIFICATIONS WHICH CAUSE THIS MC TO EXCEED FED. NOISE STD ARE PROHIBITED BY FED. LAW.

SEE OWNER'S MANUAL. LIMIT / CLOSING : 80 dBA / 7600 r/min MODEL CODE : YAM1B20124 1B2-2179C-50



**10**

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE CONTRÔLE DES GAZ ÉMIS PAR LE VÉHICULE

YAMAHA MOTOR DO BRASIL LTDA.

MOTEUR : BYMXX124AAC PERM : BYMXXPP402BC7

CE VÉHICULE EST CERTIFIÉ POUR OPÉRER AVEC DE L'ESSENCE SANS PLOMB.

INSTRUCTIONS ET RÉGLAGES DE MISE AU POINT (CONSULTEZ GUIDE DU PROPRIÉTAIRE)

CYLINDRÉE : 124 cm<sup>3</sup> SYSTÈME DU CONTRÔLE DE L'ÉMISSION : EM

ÉCART. ÉLECTRODES BOUGIE : 0.6 - 0.7 mm

JEU DE SOUPAPE : ADM. 0.08 - 0.12 mm, ÉCHAPP. 0.10 - 0.14 mm


RALENTI : 1400 tr/min AU PT MORT À TEMP. NORMALE DE FONCTIONNEMENT.

CARBURANT : ESSENCE SANS PLOMB IOR MIN. À 91. HUILE : SAE20W-40 OR 10W-30

AUCUN AUTRE RÉGLAGE NÉCESSAIRE.

CE VÉHICULE EST CONFORME AUX RÉGLEMENTS DE L'EPA DES É.-U. POUR LES MOTORCYCLETES HORS - ROUTE 2011 NEUVES ET IL EST AUTORISÉ POUR UNE ÉMISSION MAXIMALE À FAMILLE DE L'EPA FEL : HC+NOx 1.7, CO 10 (g/km).

1B2-2179F-50

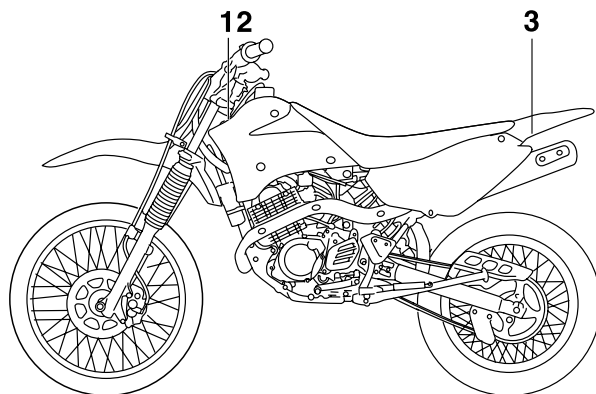


# LOCATION OF IMPORTANT LABELS

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For Europe

1

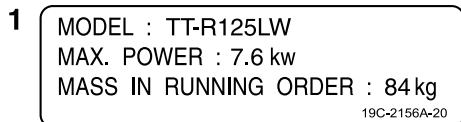


# LOCATION OF IMPORTANT LABELS

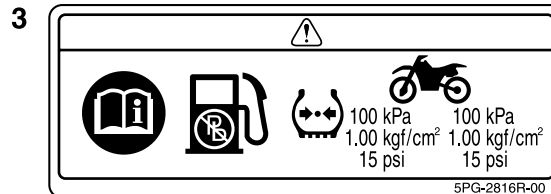
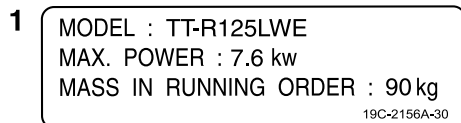
For Europe

1

## TT-R125LW



## TT-R125LWE



# LOCATION OF IMPORTANT LABELS

Familiarize yourself with the following pictograms and read the explanatory text.

1



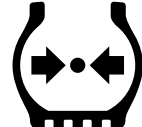
Read the Owner's manual.



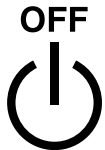
Use unleaded gasoline only.



This unit contains high-pressure nitrogen gas. Mishandling can cause an explosion. Do not incinerate, puncture or open.



Measure the tire pressure when the tires are cold.



Turn off the main switch after riding to avoid draining the battery.



\*\*\* kPa  
\*\*\* kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>  
\*. psi

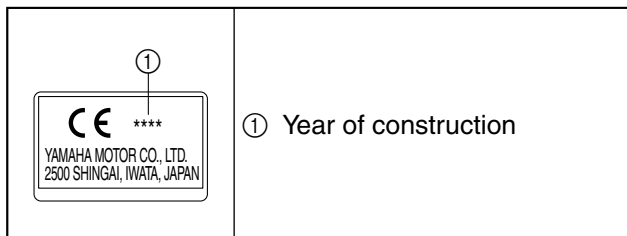
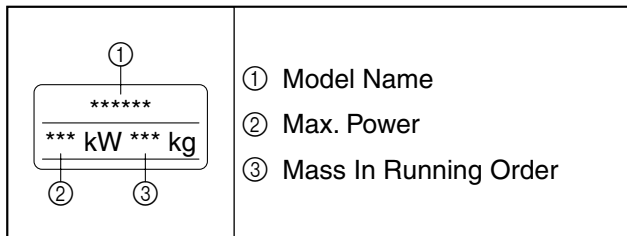
\*\*\* kPa  
\*\*\* kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>  
\*. psi

Adjust the tire pressure. Improper tire pressure can cause loss of control. Loss of control can result in severe injury or death.



# LOCATION OF IMPORTANT LABELS

1

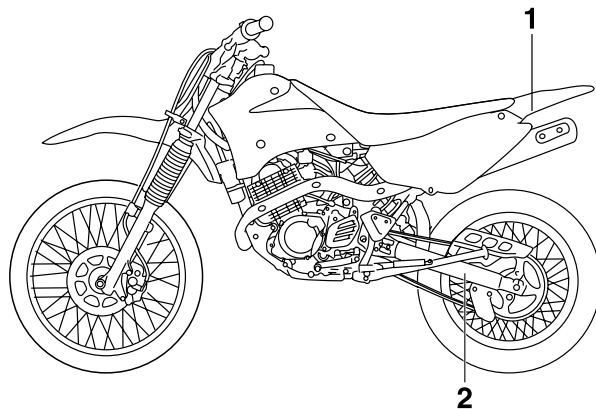


# LOCATION OF IMPORTANT LABELS

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For Oceania and South Africa

1



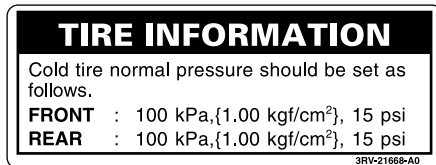
## For Oceania and South Africa

1

1



2



# SAFETY INFORMATION

EAU41219

2

## Be a Responsible Owner

As the vehicle's owner, you are responsible for the safe and proper operation of your motorcycle.

Motorcycles are single-track vehicles. Their safe use and operation are dependent upon the use of proper riding techniques as well as the expertise of the operator. Every operator should know the following requirements before riding this motorcycle.

He or she should:

- Obtain thorough instructions from a competent source on all aspects of motorcycle operation.
- Observe the warnings and maintenance requirements in this Owner's Manual.
- Obtain qualified training in safe and proper riding techniques.
- Obtain professional technical service as indicated in this Owner's Manual and/or when made necessary by mechanical conditions.

## Safe Riding

Perform the pre-operation checks each time you use the vehicle to make sure it is in safe operating condition. Failure to inspect or maintain the vehicle properly increases the possibility of an accident or equipment damage. See page 5-1 for a list of pre-operation checks.

- This motorcycle is designed for off-road use only, therefore, it is illegal to operate it on public streets, roads, or highways, even a dirt or gravel one. Off-road use on public lands may be illegal. Please check local regulations before riding.
- This motorcycle is designed to carry the operator only. No passengers.
- The failure of motorists to detect and recognize motorcycles in traffic is the predominating cause of automobile/motorcycle accidents. Many accidents have been caused by an automobile driver who did not see the motorcycle. Making

yourself conspicuous appears to be very effective in reducing the chance of this type of accident.

### Therefore:

- Wear a brightly colored jacket.
- Use extra caution when you are approaching and passing through intersections, since intersections are the most likely places for motorcycle accidents to occur.
- Ride where other motorists can see you. Avoid riding in another motorist's blind spot.
- Many accidents involve inexperienced operators.
- Make sure that you are qualified and that you only lend your motorcycle to other qualified operators.
- Know your skills and limits. Staying within your limits may help you to avoid an accident.
- We recommend that you practice riding your motorcycle until you have become thoroughly familiar with the motorcycle and all of its controls.



- Many accidents have been caused by error of the motorcycle operator. A typical error made by the operator is veering wide on a turn due to excessive speed or undercornering (insufficient lean angle for the speed). Never travel faster than warranted by conditions.
- Ride cautiously in unfamiliar areas. You may encounter hidden obstacles that could cause an accident.
- The posture of the operator is important for proper control. The operator should keep both hands on the handlebar and both feet on the operator footrests during operation to maintain control of the motorcycle.
- Never ride under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Be sure the transmission is in neutral before starting the engine.

### Protective Apparel

The majority of fatalities from motorcycle accidents are the result of head injuries. The use of a safety helmet is the single most critical factor in the prevention or reduction of head injuries.

- Always wear an approved helmet.
- Wear a face shield or goggles. Wind in your unprotected eyes could contribute to an impairment of vision that could delay seeing a hazard.
- The use of a jacket, heavy boots, trousers, gloves, etc., is effective in preventing or reducing abrasions or lacerations.
- Never wear loose-fitting clothes, otherwise they could catch on the control levers, footrests, or wheels and cause injury or an accident.
- Always wear protective clothing that covers your legs, ankles, and feet. The engine or exhaust system become very hot during or after operation and can cause burns.

### Avoid Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

All engine exhaust contains carbon monoxide, a deadly gas. Breathing carbon monoxide can cause headaches, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, confusion, and eventually death.

Carbon Monoxide is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas which may be present even if you do not see or smell any engine exhaust. Deadly levels of carbon monoxide can collect rapidly and you can quickly be overcome and unable to save yourself. Also, deadly levels of carbon monoxide can linger for hours or days in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. If you experience any symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning, leave the area immediately, get fresh air, and **SEEK MEDICAL TREATMENT**.

- Do not run engine indoors. Even if you try to ventilate engine exhaust with fans or open windows and doors, carbon monoxide can rapidly reach dangerous levels.
- Do not run engine in poorly ventilated or partially enclosed areas such as barns, garages, or carports.

## SAFETY INFORMATION

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- Do not run engine outdoors where engine exhaust can be drawn into a building through openings such as windows and doors.

### 2

#### **Loading**

Adding accessories to your motorcycle can adversely affect stability and handling if the weight distribution of the motorcycle is changed. To avoid the possibility of an accident, use extreme caution when adding accessories to your motorcycle. Use extra care when riding a motorcycle that has added accessories. Here are some general guidelines to follow if adding accessories to your motorcycle:

#### **Operation of an overloaded vehicle could cause an accident.**

- The weight of the operator must not exceed TT-R125E 68.0 kg (150 lb).
- Accessory weight should be kept as low and close to the motorcycle as possible. Securely pack your heaviest items as close to the center of the vehicle as possible and make sure to distribute the weight

as evenly as possible on both sides of the motorcycle to minimize imbalance or instability.

- Shifting weights can create a sudden imbalance. Make sure that accessories are securely attached to the motorcycle before riding. Check accessory mounts frequently.
  - Properly adjust the suspension for your load (suspension-adjustable models only), and check the condition and pressure of your tires.
  - Never attach any large or heavy items to the handlebar, front fork, or front fender.

#### **Genuine Yamaha Accessories**

Choosing accessories for your vehicle is an important decision. Genuine Yamaha accessories, which are available only from a Yamaha dealer, have been designed, tested, and approved by Yamaha for use on your vehicle.

Many companies with no connection to Yamaha manufacture parts and accessories or offer other modifications for Yamaha vehicles. Yamaha is not in a

position to test the products that these aftermarket companies produce. Therefore, Yamaha can neither endorse nor recommend the use of accessories not sold by Yamaha or modifications not specifically recommended by Yamaha, even if sold and installed by a Yamaha dealer.

#### **Aftermarket Parts, Accessories, and Modifications**

While you may find aftermarket products similar in design and quality to genuine Yamaha accessories, recognize that some aftermarket accessories or modifications are not suitable because of potential safety hazards to you or others. Installing aftermarket products or having other modifications performed to your vehicle that change any of the vehicle's design or operation characteristics can put you and others at greater risk of serious injury or death. You are responsible for injuries related to changes in the vehicle.

Keep the following guidelines in mind, as well as those provided under "Loading" when mounting accessories.



- Never install accessories that would impair the performance of your motorcycle. Carefully inspect the accessory before using it to make sure that it does not in any way reduce ground clearance or cornering clearance, limit suspension travel, steering travel or control operation.
- Accessories fitted to the handlebar or the front fork area can create instability due to improper weight distribution. If accessories are added to the handlebar or front fork area, they must be as lightweight as possible and should be kept to a minimum.
- Bulky or large accessories may seriously affect the stability of the motorcycle. Wind may attempt to lift the motorcycle, or the motorcycle may become unstable in cross winds.
- Certain accessories can displace the operator from his or her normal riding position. This improper position limits the freedom of movement of the opera-

tor and may limit control ability, therefore, such accessories are not recommended.

- Use caution when adding electrical accessories. If electrical accessories exceed the capacity of the motorcycle's electrical system, an electric failure could result, which could cause a dangerous loss of lights or engine power.

### Aftermarket Tires and Rims

The tires and rims that came with your motorcycle were designed to match the performance capabilities and to provide the best combination of handling, braking, and comfort. Other tires, rims, sizes, and combinations may not be appropriate. Refer to page 7-14 for tire specifications and more information on replacing your tires.

### Transporting the Motorcycle

Be sure to observe following instructions before transporting the motorcycle in another vehicle.

- Remove all loose items from the motorcycle.

- Check that the fuel cock (if equipped) is in the "OFF" position and that there are no fuel leaks.
- Point the front wheel straight ahead on the trailer or in the truck bed, and choke it in a rail to prevent movement.
- Shift the transmission in gear (for models with a manual transmission).
- Secure the motorcycle with tie-downs or suitable straps that are attached to solid parts of the motorcycle, such as the frame or upper front fork triple clamp (and not, for example, to rubber-mounted handlebars or turn signals, or parts that could break). Choose the location for the straps carefully so the straps will not rub against painted surfaces during transport.
- The suspension should be compressed somewhat by the tie-downs, if possible, so that the motorcycle will not bounce excessively during transport.

# DESCRIPTION

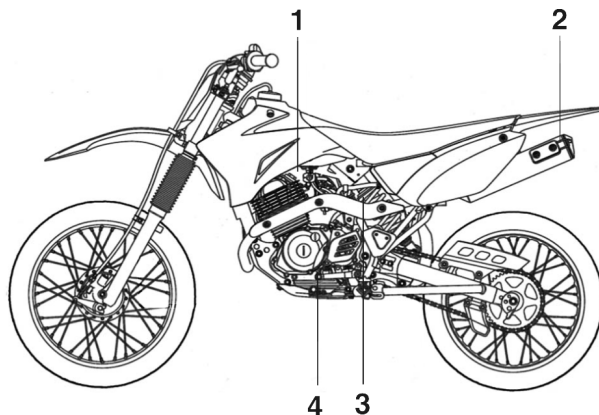
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EAU32220

## Left view

TT-R125E

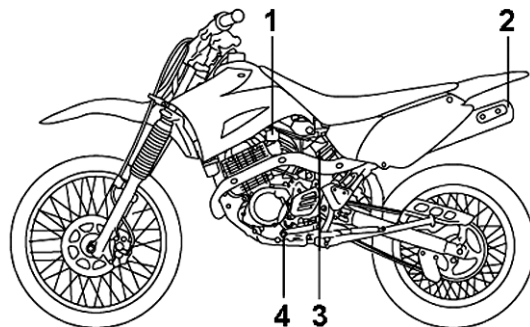
3



1. Fuel cock (page 4-6)
2. Spark arrester (page 7-11)
3. Shock absorber assembly spring preload adjusting nut (page 4-8)
4. Shift pedal (page 4-2)



## TT-R125LW/TT-R125LWE



1. Fuel cock (page 4-6)
2. Spark arrester (page 7-11)
3. Shock absorber assembly spring preload adjusting nut (page 4-8)
4. Shift pedal (page 4-2)

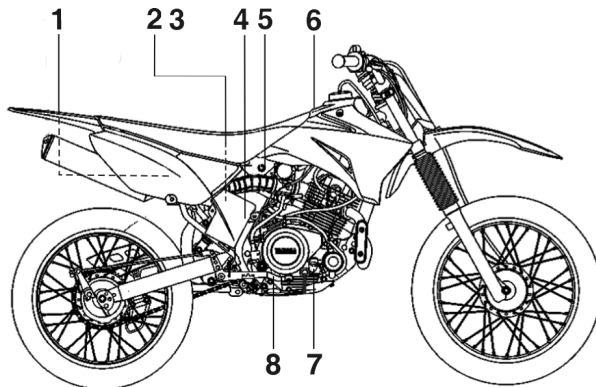
# DESCRIPTION

EAU32230

## Right view

TT-R125E

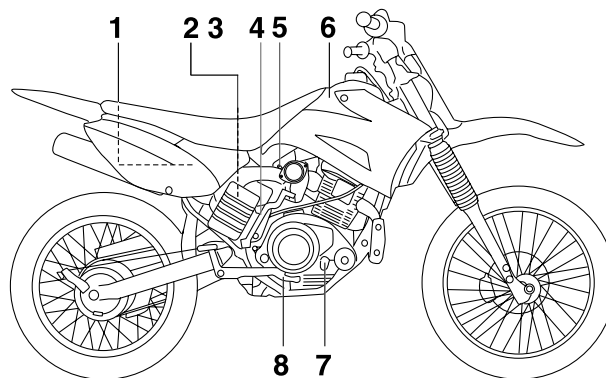
3



- 1. Air filter element (page 7-10)
- 2. Battery (page 7-27)
- 3. Fuse (page 7-29)
- 4. Kickstarter (page 4-7)
- 5. Throttle stop screw (page 7-13)
- 6. Fuel tank (page 4-3)
- 7. Engine oil filler cap (page 7-8)

- 8. Brake pedal (page 4-3)

## TT-R125LW/TT-R125LWE



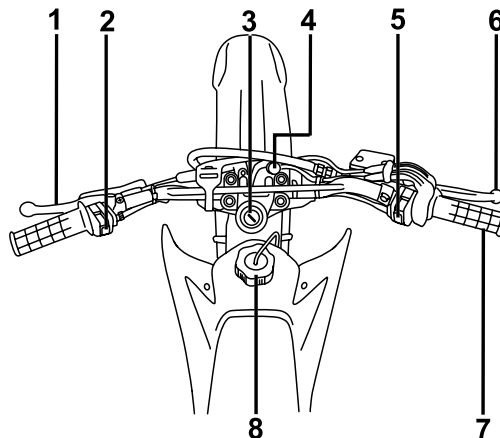
1. Air filter element (page 7-10)
2. Battery (page 7-27)
3. Fuse (page 7-29)
4. Kickstarter (page 4-7)
5. Throttle stop screw (page 7-13)
6. Fuel tank (page 4-3)
7. Engine oil filler cap (page 7-8)
8. Brake pedal (page 4-3)

# DESCRIPTION

EAU10430

## Controls and instruments

3

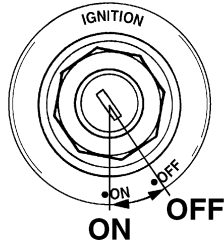


1. Clutch lever (page 4-2)
2. Engine stop switch (page 4-1)
3. Main switch (page 4-1)
4. Starter (choke) knob (page 4-6)
5. Start switch (page 4-1)
6. Front brake lever (page 4-3)
7. Throttle grip (page 7-13)
8. Fuel tank cap (page 4-3)

# INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

## Main switch

EAU40340



The main switch controls the ignition system. The main switch positions are described below.

### ON

EAU10630

All electrical systems are supplied with power, and the engine can be started. The key cannot be removed.

### OFF

EAU45751

All electrical systems are off. The key can be removed.

## WARNING

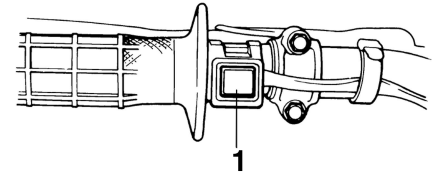
Never turn the key to "OFF" while the vehicle is moving, otherwise the electrical systems will be switched off, which may result in loss of control or an accident.

EWA10072

## Handlebar switches

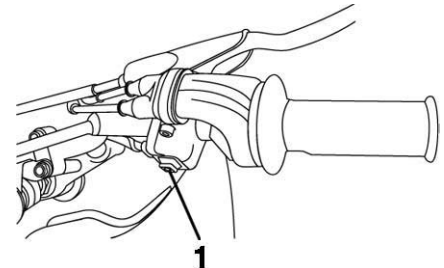
EAU12348

### Left



1. Engine stop switch

### Right



1. Start switch "⊞"

# INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

## “ENGINE STOP” button

EAU12670

Hold this button pushed until the engine stops in case of an emergency, such as when the vehicle overturns or when the throttle cable is stuck.

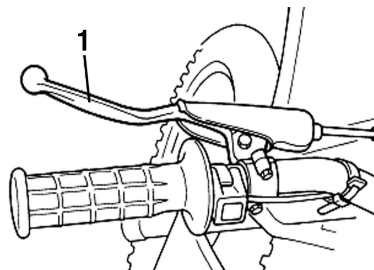
## Start switch “”

EAU12711

Push this switch to crank the engine with the starter. See page 6-1 for starting instructions prior to starting the engine.

## Clutch lever

EAU31640



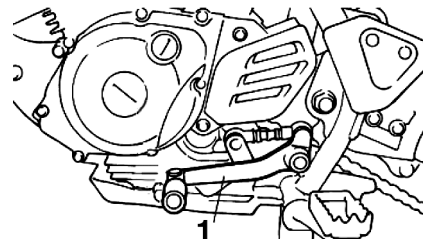
1. Clutch lever

The clutch lever is located at the left handlebar grip. To disengage the clutch, pull the lever toward the handlebar grip. To engage the clutch, release the lever. The lever should be pulled rapidly and released slowly for smooth clutch operation.

The clutch lever is equipped with a clutch switch, which is part of the starting circuit cut-off system. (See page 4-11.)

## Shift pedal

EAU12871

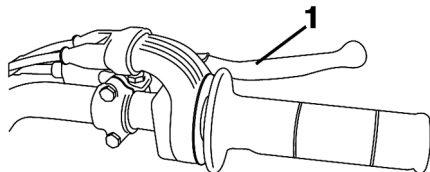


1. Shift pedal

The shift pedal is located on the left side of the motorcycle and is used in combination with the clutch lever when shifting the gears of the 5-speed constant-mesh transmission equipped on this motorcycle.

## Brake lever

EAU12890

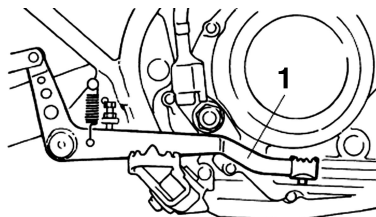


1. Front brake lever

The brake lever is located at the right handlebar grip. To apply the front brake, pull the lever toward the handlebar grip.

## Brake pedal

EAU12941

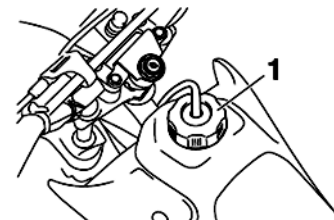


1. Brake pedal

The brake pedal is on the right side of the motorcycle. To apply the rear brake, press down on the brake pedal.

## Fuel tank cap

EAU13182



1. Fuel tank cap

To remove the fuel tank cap, turn it counterclockwise, and then pull it off. To install the fuel tank cap, insert it into the tank opening, and then turn it clockwise.

EWA11091

### **WARNING**

**Make sure that the fuel tank cap is properly closed after filling fuel. Leaking fuel is a fire hazard.**

# INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

## Fuel

EAU13212

Make sure there is sufficient gasoline in the tank.

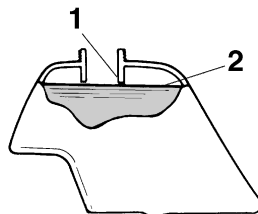
EWA10881

### WARNING

Gasoline and gasoline vapors are extremely flammable. To avoid fires and explosions and to reduce the risk of injury when refueling, follow these instructions.

4

1. Before refueling, turn off the engine and be sure that no one is sitting on the vehicle. Never refuel while smoking, or while in the vicinity of sparks, open flames, or other sources of ignition such as the pilot lights of water heaters and clothes dryers.
2. Do not overfill the fuel tank. Stop filling when the fuel reaches the bottom of the filler tube. Because fuel expands when it heats up, heat from the engine or the sun can cause fuel to spill out of the fuel tank.



1. Fuel tank filler tube
2. Maximum fuel level

3. Wipe up any spilled fuel immediately. **NOTICE: Immediately wipe off spilled fuel with a clean, dry, soft cloth, since fuel may deteriorate painted surfaces or plastic parts.** [ECA10071]

4. Be sure to securely close the fuel tank cap.

EWA15151

### WARNING

Gasoline is poisonous and can cause injury or death. Handle gasoline with care. Never siphon gasoline by mouth. If you should swallow some gasoline or inhale a lot of gasoline vapor, or get some gasoline in your eyes, see your doctor immedi-

ately. If gasoline spills on your skin, wash with soap and water. If gasoline spills on your clothing, change your clothes.

EAU44781

## For Canada

**Recommended fuel:**  
REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINE ONLY

**Fuel tank capacity:**  
6.0 L (1.59 US gal)

**Fuel reserve amount:**  
0.8 L (0.22 US gal)

ECA11400

### NOTICE

Use only unleaded gasoline. The use of leaded gasoline will cause severe damage to internal engine parts, such as the valves and piston rings, as well as to the exhaust system.

Your Yamaha engine has been designed to use regular unleaded gasoline with a pump octane number  $[(R+M)/2]$  of 86 or higher, or a research octane number of 91 or higher. If



knocking (or pinging) occurs, use a gasoline of a different brand or premium unleaded fuel. Use of unleaded fuel will extend spark plug life and reduce maintenance cost.

## Gasohol

There are two types of gasohol: gasohol containing ethanol and that containing methanol. Gasohol containing ethanol can be used if ethanol content does not exceed 10% (E10). Gasohol containing methanol is not recommended by Yamaha because it can cause damage to the fuel system or vehicle performance problems.

## For Europe and Oceania

### Recommended fuel:

For Europe: REGULAR UNLEADED GASOLINE ONLY

For Oceania: UNLEADED GASOLINE ONLY

### Fuel tank capacity:

6.0 L (1.59 US gal)

### Fuel reserve amount:

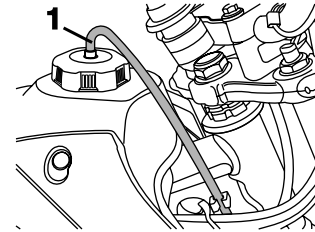
0.8 L (0.22 US gal)

## NOTICE

**Use only unleaded gasoline. The use of leaded gasoline will cause severe damage to internal engine parts, such as the valves and piston rings, as well as to the exhaust system.**

Your Yamaha engine has been designed to use regular unleaded gasoline with a research octane number of 91 or higher. If knocking (or pinging) occurs, use a gasoline of a different brand or premium unleaded fuel. Use of unleaded fuel will extend spark plug life and reduce maintenance costs.

## Fuel tank breather hose



1. Fuel tank breather hose

Before operating the motorcycle:

- Check the fuel tank breather hose connection.
- Check the fuel tank breather hose for cracks or damage, and replace it if damaged.
- Make sure that the fuel tank breather hose is not blocked, and clean it if necessary.

# INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

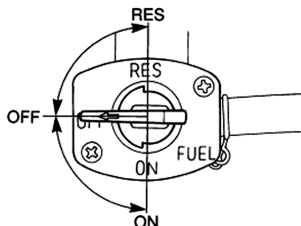
EAU13561

## Fuel cock

The fuel cock supplies fuel from the tank to the carburetor while filtering it also.

The fuel cock has three positions:

### OFF



With the lever in this position, fuel will not flow. Always return the lever to this position when the engine is not running.

### ON

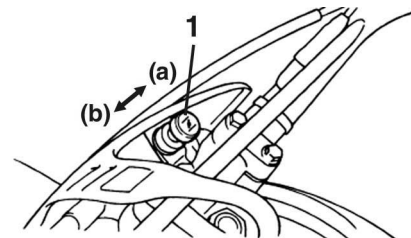
With the lever in this position, fuel flows to the carburetor. Normal riding is done with the lever in this position.

### RES

This indicates reserve. If you run out of fuel while riding, move the lever to this position. Fill the tank at the first opportunity. Be sure to set the lever back to "ON" after refueling!

## Starter (choke) knob “”

EAU13600



1. Starter (choke) knob

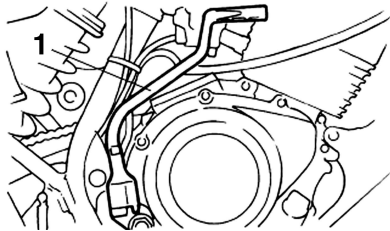
Starting a cold engine requires a richer air-fuel mixture, which is supplied by the starter (choke).

Move the knob in direction (a) to turn on the starter (choke).

Move the knob in direction (b) to turn off the starter (choke).

## Kickstarter

EAU13660



1. Kickstarter

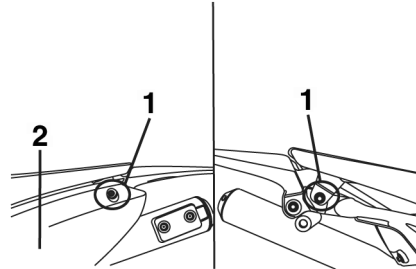
If the engine fails to start by pushing the start switch, try to start it by using the kickstarter. To start the engine, fold out the kickstarter lever, move it down lightly with your foot until the gears engage, and then push it down smoothly but forcefully. This model is equipped with a primary kickstarter, allowing the engine to be started in any gear if the clutch is disengaged. However, shifting the transmission into the neutral position before starting is recommended.

## Seat

EAUW0482

### To remove the seat

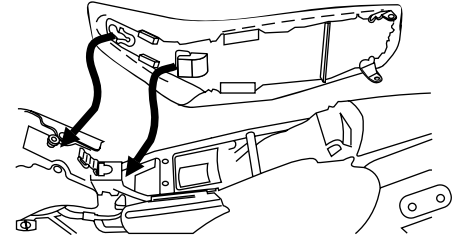
1. Remove panel A. (See page 7-6.)
2. Remove the bolt.
3. Remove the bolt that fastens the seat and panel C.
4. Remove the seat by pulling it off.



1. Bolt  
2. Panel C

### To install the seat

1. Insert the seat projections into the seat holders as shown.



2. Place the seat in the original position, and then tighten the bolts.
3. Install the panel.

### TIP

Make sure that the seat is properly secured before riding.

# INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

## Adjusting the front fork

EAU14722

EWA10180

### **WARNING**

**Always adjust both fork legs equally, otherwise poor handling and loss of stability may result.**

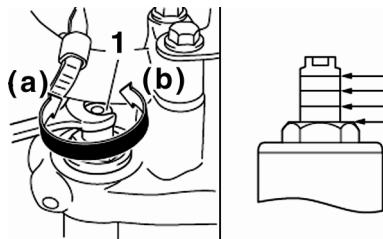
This front fork is equipped with spring preload adjusting bolts.

ECA10101

### **NOTICE**

**To avoid damaging the mechanism, do not attempt to turn beyond the maximum or minimum settings.**

Adjust the spring preload as follows. To increase the spring preload and thereby harden the suspension, turn the adjusting bolt on each fork leg in direction (a). To decrease the spring preload and thereby soften the suspension, turn the adjusting bolt on each fork leg in direction (b).



### 1. Adjusting bolt

Align the appropriate groove on the adjusting mechanism with the top of the front fork cap bolt.

### Spring preload setting:

Minimum (soft):

4

Standard:

4

Maximum (hard):

1

## Adjusting the shock absorber assembly

EAUW0475

This shock absorber assembly is equipped with a spring preload adjusting nut, a rebound damping force adjusting dial and a compression damping force adjusting knob.

ECA10101

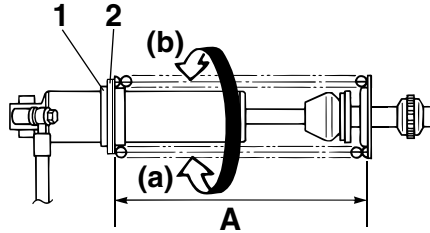
### **NOTICE**

**To avoid damaging the mechanism, do not attempt to turn beyond the maximum or minimum settings.**

### Spring preload

1. Loosen the locknut.
2. To increase the spring preload and thereby harden the suspension, turn the adjusting nut in direction (a). To decrease the spring preload and thereby soften the suspension, turn the adjusting nut in direction (b).

# INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS



1. Locknut
2. Adjusting nut

The spring preload setting is determined by measuring distance A, shown in the illustration. The shorter distance A is, the higher the spring preload; the longer distance A is, the lower the spring preload.

## Spring preload:

Minimum (soft) for TT-R125E/TT-R125LW:

Distance A = 175 mm (6.89 in)

Minimum (soft) for TT-R125LWE:

Distance A = 167.5 mm (6.59 in)

Standard for TT-R125E/TT-R125LW:

Distance A = 165 mm (6.50 in)

Standard for TT-R125LWE:

Distance A = 160.5 mm (6.32 in)

Maximum (hard) for TT-R125E/TT-R125LW:

Distance A = 155 mm (6.10 in)

Maximum (hard) for TT-R125LWE:

Distance A = 147.5 mm (5.80 in)

3. Tighten the locknut to the specified torque. **NOTICE: Always tighten the locknut against the adjusting nut, and then tighten the locknut to the specified torque.**

[ECA11241]

## Tightening torque:

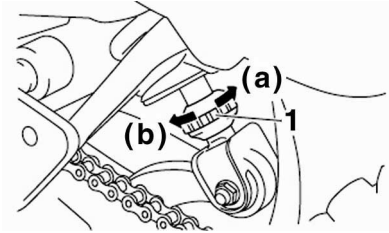
Locknut:

42 Nm (4.2 m·kgf, 30 ft·lbf)

## Rebound damping force

To increase the rebound damping force and thereby harden the rebound damping, turn the adjusting dial in direction

(a). To decrease the rebound damping force and thereby soften the rebound damping, turn the adjusting dial in direction (b).



1. Rebound damping force adjusting dial

## Rebound damping setting:

Minimum (soft):

1 clicks in direction (a)\*

Standard:

12 clicks in direction (a)\*

Maximum (hard):

20 clicks in direction (a)\*

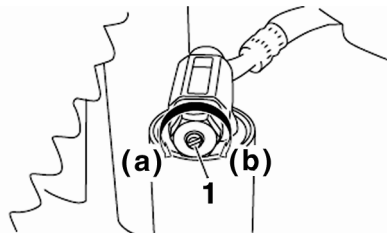
\* With the adjusting dial fully turned in direction (b)

## Compression damping force

To increase the compression damping force and thereby harden the compression damping, turn the adjusting knob in direction (a). To decrease the com-

# INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

pression damping force and thereby soften the compression damping, turn the adjusting knob in direction (b).



4

1. Compression damping force adjusting knob

## Compression damping setting:

Minimum (soft):

1 clicks in direction (a)\*

Standard:

9 clicks in direction (a)\*

Maximum (hard):

12 clicks in direction (a)\*

\* With the adjusting knob fully turned in direction (b)

## TIP

To obtain a precise adjustment, it is advisable to check the actual total number of clicks or turns of the damping force adjusting mechanism. This adjustment

range may not exactly match the specifications listed due to small differences in production.

## WARNING

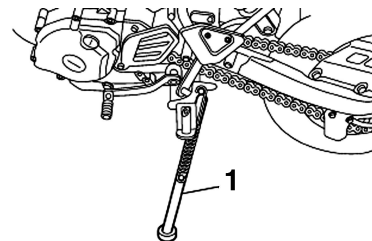
EWA10221

**This shock absorber assembly contains highly pressurized nitrogen gas. Read and understand the following information before handling the shock absorber assembly.**

- Do not tamper with or attempt to open the cylinder assembly.
- Do not subject the shock absorber assembly to an open flame or other high heat source. This may cause the unit to explode due to excessive gas pressure.
- Do not deform or damage the cylinder in any way. Cylinder damage will result in poor damping performance.
- Do not dispose of a damaged or worn-out shock absorber assembly yourself. Take the shock absorber assembly to a Yamaha dealer for any service.

## Sidestand

EAU37490



1. Sidestand

The sidestand is located on the left side of the frame. Raise the sidestand or lower it with your foot while holding the vehicle upright.

EWA14190

## WARNING

**The vehicle must not be ridden with the sidestand down, or if the sidestand cannot be properly moved up (or does not stay up), otherwise the sidestand could contact the ground and distract the operator, resulting in a possible loss of control.**

EAU15391

## Starting circuit cut-off system

The starting circuit cut-off system (comprising the clutch switch and the neutral switch) prevents starting when the transmission is in gear and the clutch lever is not pulled.

Periodically check the operation of the starting circuit cut-off system according to the following procedure.

### **TIP** \_\_\_\_\_

This check is most reliable if performed with a warmed-up engine.

---

# INSTRUMENT AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS

4

With the engine turned off:  
1. Make sure that the engine stop switch is set to “○”.  
2. Turn the key to “ON”.  
3. Shift the transmission into the neutral position.  
4. Push the start switch.  
**Does the engine start?**

YES

NO

5. Turn the engine off.  
6. Shift the transmission into gear.  
7. Keep the clutch lever pulled.  
8. Push the start switch.  
**Does the engine start?**

YES

NO

The system is OK. **The motorcycle can be ridden.**

## **WARNING**

**If a malfunction is noted, have a Yamaha dealer check the system before riding.**

The neutral switch may not be working correctly.  
**The motorcycle should not be ridden** until checked by a Yamaha dealer.

The clutch switch may not be working correctly.  
**The motorcycle should not be ridden** until checked by a Yamaha dealer.



# FOR YOUR SAFETY – PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

EAU15596

Inspect your vehicle each time you use it to make sure the vehicle is in safe operating condition. Always follow the inspection and maintenance procedures and schedules described in the Owner's Manual.

EWA11151

## **WARNING**

**Failure to inspect or maintain the vehicle properly increases the possibility of an accident or equipment damage. Do not operate the vehicle if you find any problem. If a problem cannot be corrected by the procedures provided in this manual, have the vehicle inspected by a Yamaha dealer.**

Before using this vehicle, check the following points:

ITEM	CHECKS	PAGE
Fuel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check fuel level in fuel tank.</li><li>• Refuel if necessary.</li><li>• Check fuel line for leakage.</li></ul>	4-4
Engine oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check oil level in engine.</li><li>• If necessary, add recommended oil to specified level.</li><li>• Check vehicle for oil leakage.</li></ul>	7-8
Front brake (TT-R125LW/TT-R125LWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check operation.</li><li>• If soft or spongy, have Yamaha dealer bleed hydraulic system.</li><li>• Check lever free play.</li><li>• Adjust if necessary.</li><li>• Check brake pads for wear.</li><li>• Replace if necessary.</li><li>• Check fluid level in reservoir.</li><li>• If necessary, add recommended brake fluid to specified level.</li><li>• Check hydraulic system for leakage.</li></ul>	7-17, 7-20, 7-21
Front brake (TT-R125E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check operation.</li><li>• Lubricate cable if necessary.</li><li>• Check lever free play.</li><li>• Adjust if necessary.</li></ul>	7-17, 7-20

# FOR YOUR SAFETY – PRE-OPERATION CHECKS

ITEM	CHECKS	PAGE
<b>Rear brake</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation.</li> <li>• Check pedal free play.</li> <li>• Adjust if necessary.</li> </ul>	7-19, 7-20, 7-20
<b>Clutch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation.</li> <li>• Lubricate cable if necessary.</li> <li>• Check lever free play.</li> <li>• Adjust if necessary.</li> </ul>	7-16
<b>Throttle grip</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that operation is smooth.</li> <li>• Check cable free play.</li> <li>• If necessary, have Yamaha dealer adjust cable free play and lubricate cable and grip housing.</li> </ul>	7-13, 7-24
<b>Control cables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that operation is smooth.</li> <li>• Lubricate if necessary.</li> </ul>	7-24
<b>Drive chain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check chain slack.</li> <li>• Adjust if necessary.</li> <li>• Check chain condition.</li> <li>• Lubricate if necessary.</li> </ul>	7-22, 7-24
<b>Wheels and tires</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for damage.</li> <li>• Check tire condition and tread depth.</li> <li>• Check air pressure.</li> <li>• Correct if necessary.</li> </ul>	7-14, 7-16
<b>Brake and shift pedals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that operation is smooth.</li> <li>• Lubricate pedal pivoting points if necessary.</li> </ul>	7-25
<b>Brake and clutch levers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that operation is smooth.</li> <li>• Lubricate lever pivoting points if necessary.</li> </ul>	7-25
<b>Sidestand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that operation is smooth.</li> <li>• Lubricate pivot if necessary.</li> </ul>	7-26
<b>Chassis fasteners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make sure that all nuts, bolts and screws are properly tightened.</li> <li>• Tighten if necessary.</li> </ul>	—
<b>Engine stop switch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation.</li> </ul>	4-1

# OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

EAU15951

Read the Owner's Manual carefully to become familiar with all controls. If there is a control or function you do not understand, ask your Yamaha dealer.

EWA10271



## WARNING

**Failure to familiarize yourself with the controls can lead to loss of control, which could cause an accident or injury.**

EAUW0501

## Starting a cold engine

In order for the starting circuit cut-off system to enable starting, one of the following conditions must be met:

- The transmission is in the neutral position.
- The transmission is in gear with the clutch lever pulled.

See page 4-11 for more information.

1. Turn the fuel cock lever to "ON".
2. Turn the key to "ON".
3. Shift the transmission into the neutral position.
4. Turn the starter (choke) on and completely close the throttle. (See page 4-6.)
5. Start the engine by pushing the start switch or by pushing the kickstarter lever down. **NOTICE: For maximum engine life, never accelerate hard when the engine is cold!** [ECA11041]

If the engine fails to start when using the start switch, release it, wait a few seconds, and then try again. Each starting attempt should be as short as possible to preserve the

battery. Do not crank the engine more than 10 seconds on any one attempt. If the engine does not start with the starter motor, try using the kickstarter.

6. When the engine is warm, turn the starter (choke) off.

## TIP

The engine is warm when it responds normally to the throttle with the starter (choke) turned off.

# OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

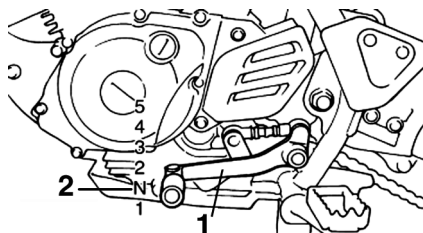
EAU16640

## Starting a warm engine

Follow the same procedure as for starting a cold engine with the exception that the starter (choke) is not required when the engine is warm.

EAU16671

## Shifting



1. Shift pedal
2. Neutral position

Shifting gears lets you control the amount of engine power available for starting off, accelerating, climbing hills, etc.

The gear positions are shown in the illustration.

### TIP

To shift the transmission into the neutral position, press the shift pedal down repeatedly until it reaches the end of its travel, and then slightly raise it.

ECA10260

### NOTICE

- Even with the transmission in the neutral position, do not coast for long periods of time with the engine off, and do not tow the motorcycle for long distances. The transmission is properly lubricated only when the engine is running. Inadequate lubrication may damage the transmission.
- Always use the clutch while changing gears to avoid damaging the engine, transmission, and drive train, which are not designed to withstand the shock of forced shifting.

EAU16690

### To start out and accelerate

1. Pull the clutch lever to disengage the clutch.
2. Shift the transmission into first gear.
3. Open the throttle gradually and simultaneously release the clutch lever slowly.

4. Once the motorcycle has reached a speed high enough to change gears, close the throttle, and at the same time, quickly pull the clutch lever in.
5. Shift the transmission into second gear. (Make sure not to shift the transmission into the neutral position.)
6. Open the throttle halfway and gradually release the clutch lever.
7. Follow the same procedure when shifting to the next gear.

EAU16710

## To decelerate

1. Close the throttle and apply both the front and the rear brakes to slow the motorcycle.
2. Downshift through the gears and shift the transmission into the neutral position when the motorcycle is almost completely stopped.

## Engine break-in

There is never a more important period in the life of your engine than the first 20 hours of riding. For this reason, you should read the following material carefully.

Since the engine is brand new, do not put an excessive load on it for the first 20 hours of operation. The various parts in the engine wear and polish themselves to the correct operating clearances. During this period, prolonged full-throttle operation or any condition that might result in engine overheating must be avoided. However, momentary full-throttle operation under load (i.e., two to three seconds maximum) does not harm the engine. Each full-throttle acceleration should be followed with a substantial rest period for the engine. To allow the engine to cool down from the temporary buildup of heat, cruise at a lower engine speed.

EAU16850

## 0–10 hours

- Avoid prolonged operation above 1/2 throttle.
- After every hour of operation, stop the engine, and then let it cool for five to ten minutes.
- Vary the engine speed from time to time. Do not operate the engine at one set throttle position.

## 10–20 hours

- Avoid prolonged operation above 3/4 throttle.
- Rev the engine freely through the gears, but do not use full throttle at any time.

## After break-in

Avoid prolonged full-throttle operation. Vary the engine speed occasionally.

ECA10270

## NOTICE

**If any engine trouble should occur during the engine break-in period, immediately have a Yamaha dealer check the vehicle.**

# OPERATION AND IMPORTANT RIDING POINTS

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EAU17171

## Parking

When parking, stop the engine, remove the key from the main switch, and then turn the fuel cock lever to “OFF”.

EWA10311



### WARNING

- Since the engine and exhaust system can become very hot, park in a place where pedestrians or children are not likely to touch them and be burned.
- Do not park on a slope or on soft ground, otherwise the vehicle may overturn, increasing the risk of a fuel leak and fire.
- Do not park near grass or other flammable materials which might catch fire.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

EAU17243

Periodic inspection, adjustment, and lubrication will keep your vehicle in the safest and most efficient condition possible. Safety is an obligation of the vehicle owner/operator. The most important points of vehicle inspection, adjustment, and lubrication are explained on the following pages.

The intervals given in the periodic maintenance charts should be simply considered as a general guide under normal riding conditions. However, depending on the weather, terrain, geographical location, and individual use, the maintenance intervals may need to be shortened.

EWA10321

## **WARNING**

**Failure to properly maintain the vehicle or performing maintenance activities incorrectly may increase your risk of injury or death during service or while using the vehicle. If you are not familiar with vehicle service, have a Yamaha dealer perform service.**

EWA15121

## **WARNING**

**Turn off the engine when performing maintenance unless otherwise specified.**

- **A running engine has moving parts that can catch on body parts or clothing and electrical parts that can cause shocks or fires.**
- **Running the engine while servicing can lead to eye injury, burns, fire, or carbon monoxide poisoning – possibly leading to death. See page 2-1 for more information about carbon monoxide.**

EWA15460

## **WARNING**

**Brake discs, calipers, drums, and linings can become very hot during use. To avoid possible burns, let brake components cool before touching them.**

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

EAU39944

## Periodic maintenance chart for the emission control system

### TIP

- From 7000 km (4200 mi) or 18 months, repeat the maintenance intervals starting from 3000 km (1800 mi) or 6 months.
- Items marked with an asterisk should be performed by a Yamaha dealer as they require special tools, data and technical skills.

No.	ITEM	CHECKS AND MAINTENANCE JOBS	INITIAL	ODOMETER READINGS	
			1000 km (600 mi) or 1 month or 30 hours	3000 km (1800 mi) or 6 months or 90 hours	5000 km (3000 mi) or 12 months or 150 hours
1	* Fuel line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check fuel hoses for cracks or damage.</li> <li>• Replace if necessary.</li> </ul>		√	√
2	Spark plug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check condition.</li> <li>• Adjust gap and clean.</li> </ul>		√	√
3	* Valve clearance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check and adjust valve clearance when engine is cold.</li> </ul>			√
4	* Air filter element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean with solvent.</li> <li>• Replace if necessary.</li> </ul>		√	√
5	* Crankcase breather system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check ventilation hose for cracks or damage and drain any deposits.</li> <li>• Replace if necessary.</li> </ul>	√	√	√
6	* Carburetor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check engine idling speed and starter operation.</li> <li>• Adjust if necessary.</li> </ul>	√	√	√
7	Exhaust system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for leakage.</li> <li>• Tighten if necessary.</li> <li>• Replace gasket(s) if necessary.</li> </ul>		√	√
8	* Spark arrester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean.</li> </ul>			√
9	Engine oil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change (warm engine before draining).</li> </ul>	√	√	√



# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

EAU3534B

## General maintenance and lubrication chart

### TIP

- From 7000 km (4200 mi) or 18 months, repeat the maintenance intervals starting from 3000 km (1800 mi) or 6 months.
- Items marked with an asterisk should be performed by a Yamaha dealer as they require special tools, data and technical skills.

No.	ITEM	CHECKS AND MAINTENANCE JOBS	INITIAL	ODOMETER READINGS	
			1000 km (600 mi) or 1 month or 30 hours	3000 km (1800 mi) or 6 months or 90 hours	5000 km (3000 mi) or 12 months or 150 hours
1	* Clutch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation.</li> <li>• Adjust if necessary.</li> </ul>	√	√	√
2	* Front brake (TT-R125E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation.</li> <li>• Adjust brake lever free play and replace brake shoes if necessary.</li> </ul>	√	√	√
3	* Front brake (TT-R125LW/ TT-R125LWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation, fluid level, and for fluid leakage.</li> <li>• Replace brake pads.</li> </ul>	√	√	√
4	* Rear brake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation.</li> <li>• Adjust brake pedal free play and replace brake shoes if necessary.</li> </ul>	√	√	√
5	* Brake hoses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for cracks or damage.</li> <li>• Replace.</li> </ul>		√	√
6	* Wheels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check runout, spoke tightness and for damage.</li> <li>• Tighten spokes if necessary.</li> </ul>	√	√	√
7	* Tires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check tread depth and for damage.</li> <li>• Replace if necessary.</li> <li>• Check air pressure.</li> <li>• Correct if necessary.</li> </ul>		√	√

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

No.	ITEM	CHECKS AND MAINTENANCE JOBS	INITIAL	ODOMETER READINGS	
			1000 km (600 mi) or 1 month or 30 hours	3000 km (1800 mi) or 6 months or 90 hours	5000 km (3000 mi) or 12 months or 150 hours
8	* Wheel bearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check bearings for smooth operation.</li> <li>Replace if necessary.</li> </ul>		√	√
9	* Swingarm pivot bearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check bearing assemblies for looseness.</li> <li>Moderately repack with lithium-soap-based grease.</li> </ul>		√	√
10	Drive chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check chain slack/alignment and condition.</li> <li>Adjust and lubricate chain with Yamaha chain and cable lube thoroughly.</li> </ul>	Every ride		
11	* Steering bearings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check bearing assemblies for looseness.</li> <li>Moderately repack with lithium-soap-based grease.</li> </ul>	√		√
12	* Chassis fasteners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check all chassis fitting and fasteners.</li> <li>Correct if necessary.</li> </ul>	√	√	√
13	Brake lever pivot shaft (TT-R125LW/ TT-R125LWE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply silicone grease lightly.</li> </ul>		√	√
14	Brake lever pivot shaft (TT-R125E)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply lithium-soap-based grease lightly.</li> </ul>		√	√
15	Brake pedal pivot shaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply lithium-soap-based grease lightly.</li> </ul>		√	√
16	Clutch lever pivot shaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply lithium-soap-based grease (all-purpose grease) lightly.</li> </ul>		√	√
17	Shift pedal pivot shaft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply lithium-soap-based grease (all-purpose grease) lightly.</li> </ul>		√	√
18	Sidestand pivot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check operation.</li> <li>Apply lithium-soap-based grease lightly.</li> </ul>	√		√
19	* Front fork	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check operation and for oil leakage.</li> <li>Replace if necessary.</li> </ul>		√	√

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

No.	ITEM	CHECKS AND MAINTENANCE JOBS	INITIAL	ODOMETER READINGS	
			1000 km (600 mi) or 1 month or 30 hours	3000 km (1800 mi) or 6 months or 90 hours	5000 km (3000 mi) or 12 months or 150 hours
20	* Shock absorber assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation and for oil leakage.</li> <li>• Replace if necessary.</li> </ul>			√
21	* Rear suspension link pivots	• Check operation.		√	√
		• Lubricate with lithium-soap-based grease.			√
22	* Control cables	• Apply Yamaha chain and cable lube or engine oil thoroughly.	√	√	√
23	* Throttle grip housing and cable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check operation and free play.</li> <li>• Adjust the throttle cable free play if necessary.</li> <li>• Lubricate the throttle grip housing and cable.</li> </ul>	√	√	√

EAU18670

## TIP

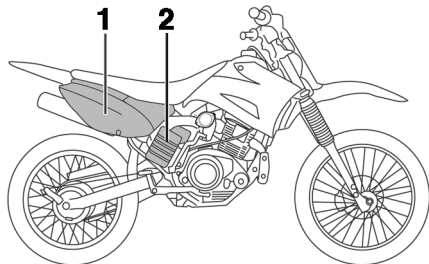
- The air filter needs more frequent service if you are riding in unusually wet or dusty areas.
- Hydraulic brake service
  - Regularly check and, if necessary, correct the brake fluid level.
  - Every two years replace the internal components of the brake master cylinders and calipers, and change the brake fluid.
  - Replace the brake hoses every four years and if cracked or damaged.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

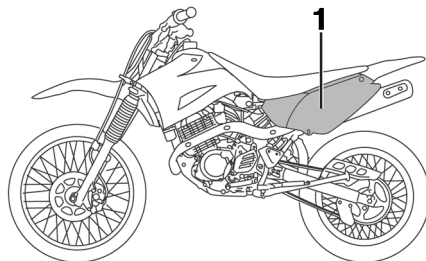
## Removing and installing panels

EAU18771

The panels shown need to be removed to perform some of the maintenance jobs described in this chapter. Refer to this section each time a panel needs to be removed and installed.



- 7
1. Panel A
  2. Panel B



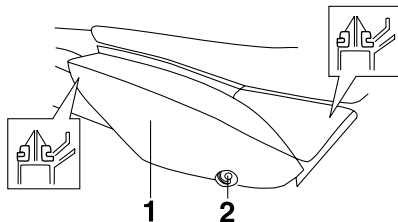
1. Panel C

### Panel A

EAUW1811

#### To remove the panel

Remove the quick fastener, and then take the panel off.



1. Panel A
2. Quick fastener

#### To install the panel

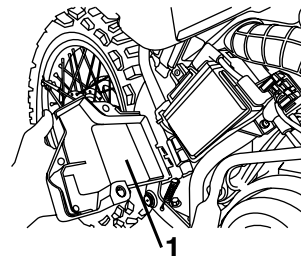
Place the panel in the original position, and then install the quick fastener.

### Panel B

EAU19193

#### To remove the panel

Remove the bolts, and then take the panel off.



1. Panel B

#### To install the panel

Place the panel in the original position, and then install the bolts.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

EAU19622

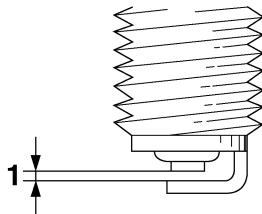
## Checking the spark plug

The spark plug is an important engine component, which should be checked periodically, preferably by a Yamaha dealer. Since heat and deposits will cause any spark plug to slowly erode, it should be removed and checked in accordance with the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. In addition, the condition of the spark plug can reveal the condition of the engine.

The porcelain insulator around the center electrode of the spark plug should be a medium-to-light tan (the ideal color when the vehicle is ridden normally). If the spark plug shows a distinctly different color, the engine could be operating improperly. Do not attempt to diagnose such problems yourself. Instead, have a Yamaha dealer check the vehicle. If the spark plug shows signs of electrode erosion and excessive carbon or other deposits, it should be replaced.

**Specified spark plug:**  
NGK/CR7HSA  
DENSO/U22FSR-U

Before installing a spark plug, the spark plug gap should be measured with a wire thickness gauge and, if necessary, adjusted to specification.



1. Spark plug gap

**Spark plug gap:**  
0.6–0.7 mm (0.024–0.028 in)

Clean the surface of the spark plug gasket and its mating surface, and then wipe off any grime from the spark plug threads.

**Tightening torque:**  
Spark plug:  
13 Nm (1.3 m·kgf, 9.4 ft·lbf)

## TIP

If a torque wrench is not available when installing a spark plug, a good estimate of the correct torque is 1/4–1/2 turn past finger tight. However, the spark plug should be tightened to the specified torque as soon as possible.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

EAUW0432

## Engine oil

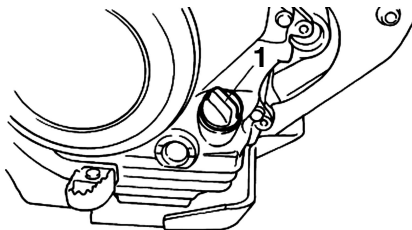
The engine oil level should be checked before each ride. In addition, the oil must be changed at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

### To check the engine oil level

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface and hold it in an upright position. A slight tilt to the side can result in a false reading.
2. Start the engine, warm it up for several minutes, and then turn it off.
3. Wait a few minutes until the oil settles, remove the oil filler cap, wipe the dipstick clean, insert it back into the oil filler hole (without screwing it in), and then remove it again to check the oil level.

**WARNING! Never remove the engine oil tank cap after high-speed operation, otherwise hot engine oil could spout out and cause damage or injury. Always let the engine oil cool down sufficiently before removing the oil**

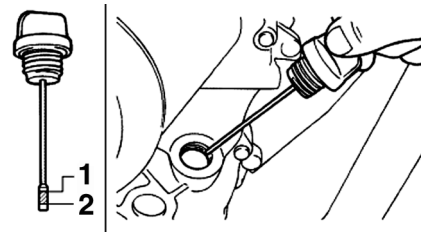
**tank cap.** [EWA10361] **NOTICE:** Do not operate the vehicle until you know that the engine oil level is sufficient. [ECA10011]



1. Engine oil filler cap

### TIP

The engine oil should be between the minimum and maximum level marks.



1. Maximum level mark
2. Minimum level mark

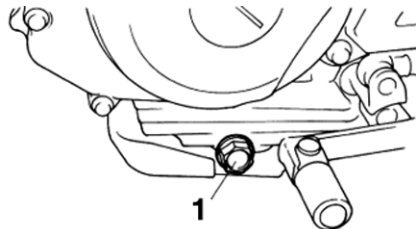
4. If the engine oil is at or below the minimum level mark, add sufficient oil of the recommended type to raise it to the correct level.
5. Insert the dipstick into the oil filler hole, and then tighten the oil filler cap.

### To change the engine oil

1. Start the engine, warm it up for several minutes, and then turn it off.
2. Place an oil pan under the engine to collect the used oil.
3. Remove the engine oil filler cap and drain bolt to drain the oil from the crankcase.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

ECAW0031



1. Engine oil drain bolt

4. Install the engine oil drain bolt, and then tighten it to the specified torque.

## **Tightening torque:**

Engine oil drain bolt:  
20 Nm (2.0 m·kgf, 14 ft·lbf)

5. Refill with the specified amount of the recommended engine oil, and then install and tighten the engine oil filler cap.

## **Recommended engine oil:**

See page 9-1.

## **Oil change quantity:**

1.00 L (1.06 US qt)

## **NOTICE**

- In order to prevent clutch slip-page (since the engine oil also lubricates the clutch), do not mix any chemical additives. Do not use oils with a diesel specification of “CD” or oils of a higher quality than specified. Make sure that the engine oil doesn’t contain friction-reducing additives.
- Make sure that no foreign material enters the crankcase.

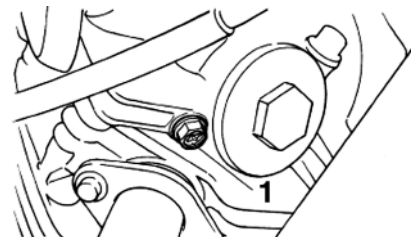
6. Start the engine, and then let it idle for several minutes while checking it for oil leakage. If oil is leaking, immediately turn the engine off and check for the cause.
7. Turn the engine off, and then check the oil level and correct it if necessary.

ECA10440

## **NOTICE**

**After changing the engine oil, be sure to check the oil pressure as described below.**

8. Remove the bleed bolt, start the engine and keep it idling until oil flows out. If no oil comes out after several minutes, turn the engine off immediately and consult a Yamaha dealer for inspection.



1. Bleed screw

9. After checking the oil pressure, tighten the bleed bolt to the specified torque.

## **Tightening torque:**

Bleed bolt:  
7 Nm (0.7 m·kgf, 5.1 ft·lbf)

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

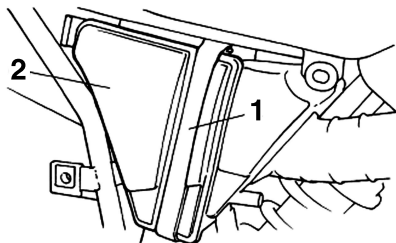
EAUW0521

## Cleaning the air filter element and check hoses

The air filter element should be cleaned at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. Clean the air filter element more frequently if you are riding in unusually wet or dusty areas. The air filter check hoses must be frequently checked and cleaned if necessary.

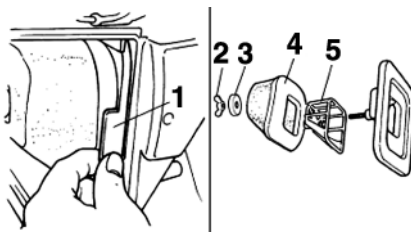
### Cleaning the air filter element

1. Remove panel A. (See page 7-6.)
2. Remove the air filter case cover by removing the band.



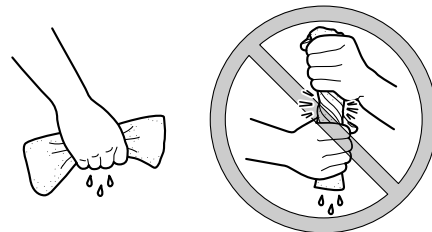
1. Band
2. Air filter case cover

3. Pull the air filter element out of the air filter case.



1. Air filter element
2. Nut
3. Washer
4. Air filter sponge material
5. Air filter element guide

4. Remove the wing nut, and then pull the air filter element off the guide.
5. Remove the sponge material from the air filter element frame.



6. Clean the sponge material with solvent, and then squeeze the remaining solvent out. **NOTICE: To avoid damaging the sponge material, handle it gently and carefully, and do not twist it.** [ECA15101]
7. Apply oil of the recommended type to the entire surface of the sponge material, and then squeeze the excess oil out.

### TIP

The sponge material should be wet but not dripping.

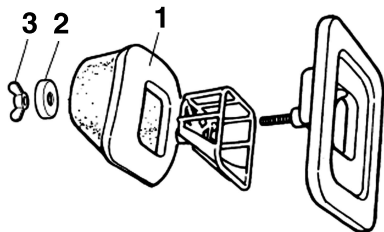
### Recommended oil:

Yamaha foam air filter oil or other quality foam air filter oil



# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

8. Install the sponge material onto the frame, place the air filter element in the original position on the guide, and then tighten the wing nut.



1. Air filter sponge material
2. Washer
3. Nut

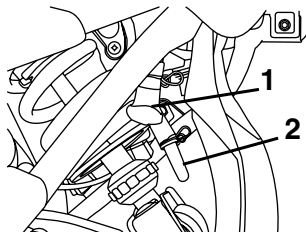
9. Insert the air filter element into the air filter case. **NOTICE: Make sure that the air filter element is properly seated in the air filter case. The engine should never be operated without the air filter element installed, otherwise the piston(s) and/or cylinder(s) may become excessively worn.**

[ECA10481]

10. Install the air filter case cover by installing the band.
11. Install the panel.

## Checking and cleaning the air filter case check hoses

1. Check the air filter case check hoses for accumulation of dust or water.



1. Air filter check hose plug
  2. Air filter check hose
2. If dirt or water is visible, remove the hoses, clean them, and then install them.

EAUW0450

## Cleaning the spark arrester

The spark arrester should be cleaned at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

EWA10980

### WARNING

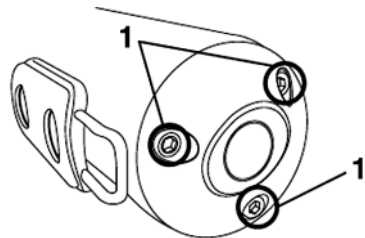
- Always let the exhaust system cool prior to touching exhaust components.
- Do not start the engine when cleaning the exhaust system.

### TIP

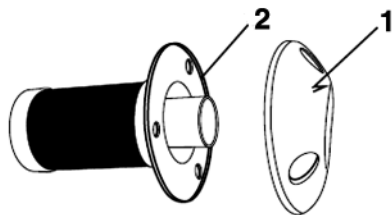
Make sure to select a well-ventilated area free of combustible materials to clean the spark arrester.

1. Remove the spark arrester cap by removing the bolts, and then pull the spark arrester out of the muffler.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT



1. Spark arrester cap bolts
2. Tap the spark arrester lightly, and then use a wire brush to remove any carbon deposits, then clean the inside of the spark arrester.



1. Spark arrester cap
2. Spark arrester

3. Insert the spark arrester into the muffler, install the spark arrester cap and the bolts, and then tighten the bolts to the specified torque.

## Tightening torque:

Spark arrester cap bolt:  
10 Nm (1.0 m·kgf, 7.2 ft·lbf)

## TIP

Make sure to align the bolt holes when installing the spark arrester cap.

EAU39930

## Adjusting the carburetor

The carburetor is an important part of the engine and requires very sophisticated adjustment. Therefore, most carburetor adjustments should be left to a Yamaha dealer, who has the necessary professional knowledge and experience. The adjustment described in the following section, however, may be serviced by the owner as part of routine maintenance.

ECA10550

## NOTICE

The carburetor has been set and extensively tested at the Yamaha factory. Changing these settings without sufficient technical knowledge may result in poor performance of or damage to the engine.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

## Adjusting the engine idling speed

EAU21362

The engine idling speed must be checked and, if necessary, adjusted as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

### TIP

A diagnostic tachometer is needed to make this adjustment.

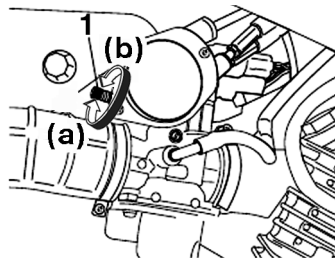
1. Attach the tachometer to the spark plug lead.
2. Start the engine and warm it up for several minutes at 1000–2000 r/min while occasionally revving it to 4000–5000 r/min.

### TIP

The engine is warm when it quickly responds to the throttle.

3. Check the engine idling speed and, if necessary, adjust it to specification by turning the throttle stop screw. To increase the engine idling speed, turn the screw in di-

rection (a). To decrease the engine idling speed, turn the screw in direction (b).



1. Throttle stop screw

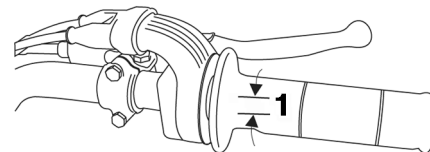
**Engine idling speed:**  
1300–1500 r/min

### TIP

If the specified idling speed cannot be obtained as described above, have a Yamaha dealer make the adjustment.

## Adjusting the throttle cable free play

EAU21372



1. Throttle cable free play

The throttle cable free play should measure 3.0–5.0 mm (0.12–0.20 in) at the throttle grip. Periodically check the throttle cable free play and, if necessary, adjust it as follows.

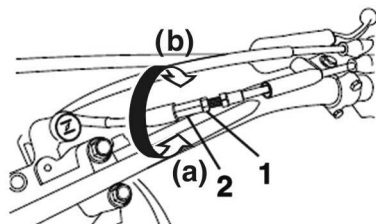
### TIP

The engine idling speed must be correctly adjusted before checking and adjusting the throttle cable free play.

1. Loosen the locknut.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

2. To increase the throttle cable free play, turn the adjusting nut in direction (a). To decrease the throttle cable free play, turn the adjusting nut in direction (b).



1. Locknut
  2. Adjusting nut
3. Tighten the locknut.

## Valve clearance

The valve clearance changes with use, resulting in improper air-fuel mixture and/or engine noise. To prevent this from occurring, the valve clearance must be adjusted by a Yamaha dealer at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

EAU21401

## Tires

To maximize the performance, durability, and safe operation of your motorcycle, note the following points regarding the specified tires.

### Tire air pressure

The tire air pressure should be checked and, if necessary, adjusted before each ride.

EWA10441

### WARNING

Operation of this vehicle with improper tire pressure may cause severe injury or death from loss of control.

- The tire air pressure must be checked and adjusted on cold tires (i.e., when the temperature of the tires equals the ambient temperature).
- The tire air pressure must be adjusted in accordance with the riding speed and with the total weight of rider, cargo, and accessories approved for this model.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

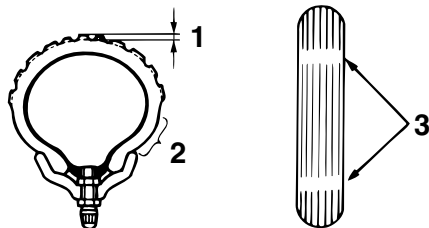
Front:  
100 kPa (1.00 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 15 psi)  
Rear:  
100 kPa (1.00 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 15 psi)

EWA10511

## WARNING

**Never overload your vehicle. Operation of an overloaded vehicle could cause an accident.**

## Tire inspection



1. Tire sidewall
2. Tire tread depth
3. Tire wear indicator

The tires must be checked before each ride. If a tire tread depth reaches the specified limit, if the tire has a nail or

glass fragments in it, or if the sidewall is cracked, have a Yamaha dealer replace the tire immediately.

**Minimum tire tread depth (front and rear):**  
1.0 mm (0.04 in)

## TIP

The tire tread depth limits may differ from country to country. Always comply with the local regulations.

## Tire information

This motorcycle is equipped with spoke wheels and tube tires.

EWA10461

## WARNING

**The front and rear tires should be of the same make and design, otherwise the handling characteristics of the vehicle may be different, which could lead to an accident.**

After extensive tests, only the tires listed below have been approved for this model by Yamaha Motor da Amazônia Ltda.

## Front tire:

Size:

TT-R125E 70/100-17 40M  
TT-R125LW 70/100-19 42M  
TT-R125LWE 70/100-19 42M

Manufacturer/model:

TT-R125E CHENG SHIN/M-7301  
TT-R125LW IRC/IX05H  
TT-R125LWE IRC/IX05H

## Rear tire:

Size:

TT-R125E 90/100-14 49M  
TT-R125LW 90/100-16 52M  
TT-R125LWE 90/100-16 52M

Manufacturer/model:

TT-R125E CHENG SHIN/M-7301  
TT-R125LW IRC/IX05H  
TT-R125LWE IRC/IX05H

EWA10571

## WARNING

- Have a Yamaha dealer replace excessively worn tires. Besides being illegal, operating the motorcycle with excessively worn tires decreases riding stability and can lead to loss of control.
- The replacement of all wheel- and brake-related parts, including the tires, should be left to a

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

Yamaha dealer, who has the necessary professional knowledge and experience.

- It is not recommended to patch a punctured tube. If unavoidable, however, patch the tube very carefully and replace it as soon as possible with a high-quality product.
- Ride at moderate speeds after changing a tire since the tire surface must first be “broken in” for it to develop its optimal characteristics.

## Spoke wheels

### WARNING

The wheels on this model are not designed for use with tubeless tires. Do not attempt to use tubeless tires on this model.

To maximize the performance, durability, and safe operation of your motorcycle, note the following points regarding the specified wheels.

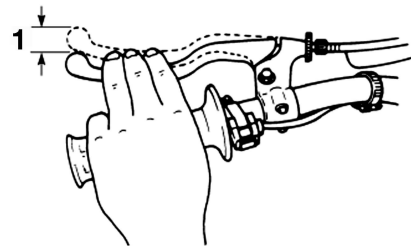
- The wheel rims should be checked for cracks, bends or warpage, and the spokes for looseness or damage before each ride. If any damage is found, have a Yamaha dealer replace the wheel. Do not attempt even the smallest repair to the wheel. A deformed or cracked wheel must be replaced.
- The wheel should be balanced whenever either the tire or wheel has been changed or replaced. An unbalanced wheel can result in poor performance, adverse handling characteristics, and a shortened tire life.

EAU21942

EWA10610

## Adjusting the clutch lever free play

EAU22034



### 1. Clutch lever free play

The clutch lever free play should measure 10.0–15.0 mm (0.39–0.59 in) as shown. Periodically check the clutch lever free play and, if necessary, adjust it as follows.

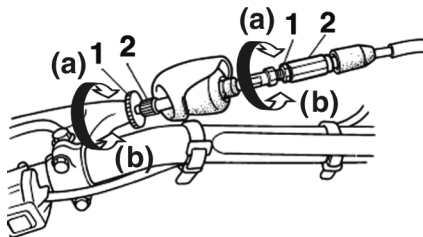
1. Slide the rubber cover back at the clutch lever.
2. Loosen the locknut.
3. To increase the clutch lever free play, turn the clutch lever free play adjusting bolt in direction (a). To decrease the clutch lever free play, turn the adjusting bolt in direction (b).

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

## TIP

If the specified clutch lever free play could be obtained as described above, skip steps 4–7.

4. Fully turn the adjusting bolt in direction (a) to loosen the clutch cable.
5. Loosen the locknut further down the clutch cable.



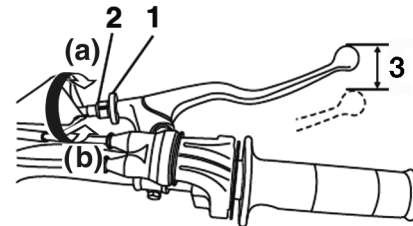
1. Locknut (clutch cable)
2. Clutch lever free play adjusting bolt

6. To increase the clutch lever free play, turn the clutch lever free play adjusting nut in direction (a). To decrease the clutch lever free play, turn the adjusting nut in direction (b).

7. Tighten the locknut at the clutch cable.
8. Tighten the locknut at the clutch lever, and then slide the rubber cover to its original position.

## Adjusting the brake lever free play

EAU22121



1. Locknut
2. Brake lever free play adjusting nut
3. Brake lever free play

The brake lever free play should measure TT-R125E 10.0–15.0 mm (0.39–0.59 in)

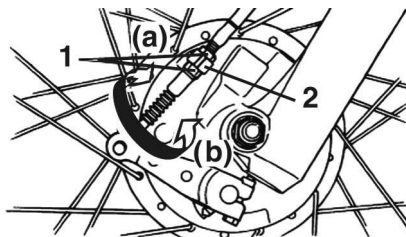
TT-R125LW 2.0–5.0 mm (0.08–0.20 in)

TT-R125LWE 2.0–5.0 mm (0.08–0.20 in) as shown. Periodically check the brake lever free play and, if necessary, adjust it as follows.

1. Loosen the locknut at the brake lever.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

2. To increase the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting bolt in direction (a). To decrease the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting bolt in direction (b).
3. If the specified brake lever free play could be obtained as described above, tighten the locknut and skip the rest of the procedure, otherwise proceed as follows.
4. Fully turn the adjusting bolt at the brake lever in direction (a) to loosen the brake cable.
5. Loosen the locknut at the brake shoe plate.
6. To increase the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting nut at the brake shoe plate in direction (a). To decrease the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting nut in direction (b).

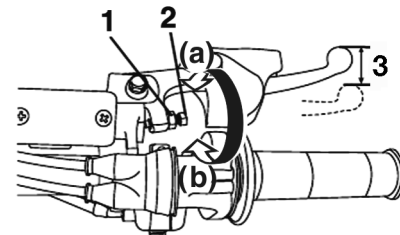


1. Locknut
2. Adjusting nut

7. Tighten the locknut at the brake shoe plate and at the brake lever.

## Adjusting the brake lever free play

EAU22093



1. Locknut
2. Brake lever free play adjusting nut
3. Brake lever free play

The brake lever free play should measure TT-R125E 10.0–15.0 mm (0.39–0.59 in)

TT-R125LW 2.0–5.0 mm (0.08–0.20 in)

TT-R125LWE 2.0–5.0 mm (0.08–0.20 in) as shown. Periodically check the brake lever free play and, if necessary, adjust it as follows.

1. Loosen the locknut at the brake lever.



# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

2. To increase the brake lever free play, turn the brake lever free play adjusting screw in direction (a). To decrease the brake lever free play, turn the adjusting screw in direction (b).
3. Tighten the locknut.

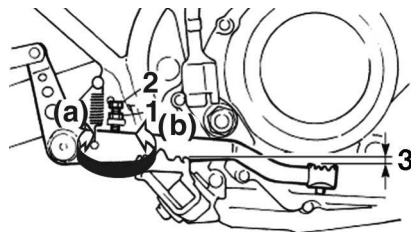
EWA10630

## WARNING

- After adjusting the brake lever free play, check the free play and make sure that the brake is working properly.
- A soft or spongy feeling in the brake lever can indicate the presence of air in the hydraulic system. If there is air in the hydraulic system, have a Yamaha dealer bleed the system before operating the motorcycle. Air in the hydraulic system will diminish the braking performance, which may result in loss of control and an accident.

## Adjusting the brake pedal position and free play

EAUW0650



1. Locknut
2. Brake pedal position adjusting bolt
3. Brake pedal position

EWA10670

## WARNING

It is advisable to have a Yamaha dealer make these adjustments.

### Brake pedal position

The top of the brake pedal should be positioned approximately 1.0 mm (0.04 in) below the top of the footrest. Periodically check the brake pedal position and, if necessary, adjust it as follows.

1. Loosen the locknut at the brake pedal.

2. To raise the brake pedal, turn the adjusting bolt in direction (a). To lower the brake pedal, turn the adjusting bolt in direction (b).
3. Tighten the locknut.

EWA11230

## WARNING

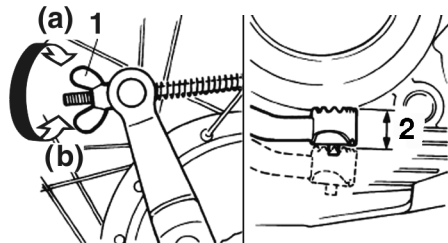
After adjusting the brake pedal position, the brake pedal free play must be adjusted.

### Brake pedal free play

The brake pedal free play should measure 20.0–30.0 mm (0.79–1.18 in) as shown. Periodically check the brake pedal free play and, if necessary, adjust it as follows.

To increase the brake pedal free play, turn the adjusting nut at the brake rod in direction (a). To decrease the brake pedal free play, turn the adjusting nut in direction (b).

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT



1. Brake pedal free play adjusting nut
2. Brake pedal free play

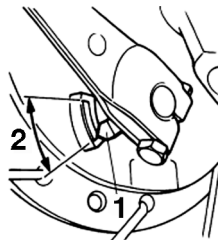
EWAW0030

## WARNING

- After adjusting the drive chain slack or removing and installing the rear wheel, always check the brake pedal free play.
- If proper adjustment cannot be obtained as described, have a Yamaha dealer make this adjustment.

## Checking the front brake shoes

EAU22350



1. Brake shoe wear indicator
2. Brake shoe wear limit line

The front brake shoes must be checked for wear at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. The front brake is provided with a wear indicator, which allows you to check the brake shoe wear without having to disassemble the brake. To check the brake shoe wear, check the position of the wear indicator while applying the brake. If a brake shoe has worn to the point that the wear indicator reaches the wear limit line, have a Yamaha dealer replace the brake shoes as a set.

## Checking the front brake pads and rear brake shoes

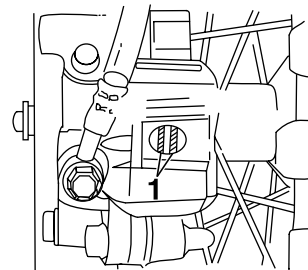
EAU22380

The front brake pads and the rear brake shoes must be checked for wear at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

EAUW0461

### Front brake pads

The front brake is provided with a check plug, which, if it is removed, allows you to check the brake pad wear without disassembling the brake. If the lining thickness is less than 0.8 mm (0.03 in), have a Yamaha dealer replace the brake pads as a set.

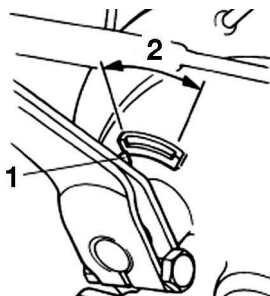


1. Lining thickness

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

## Rear brake shoes

EAU22540

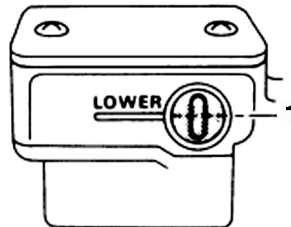


1. Brake shoe wear indicator
2. Brake shoe wear limit line

The rear brake is provided with a wear indicator, which allows you to check the brake shoe wear without having to disassemble the brake. To check the brake shoe wear, check the position of the wear indicator while applying the brake. If a brake shoe has worn to the point that the wear indicator reaches the wear limit line, have a Yamaha dealer replace the brake shoes as a set.

## Checking the front brake fluid level

EAU37001



1. Minimum level mark

Insufficient brake fluid may allow air to enter the brake system, possibly causing it to become ineffective.

Before riding, check that the brake fluid is above the minimum level mark and replenish if necessary. A low brake fluid level may indicate worn brake pads and/or brake system leakage. If the brake fluid level is low, be sure to check the brake pads for wear and the brake system for leakage.

Observe these precautions:

- When checking the fluid level, make sure that the top of the master cylinder is level by turning the handlebars.
- Use only the recommended quality brake fluid, otherwise the rubber seals may deteriorate, causing leakage and poor braking performance.

**Recommended brake fluid:**  
DOT 4

### TIP

If DOT 4 is not available, DOT 3 can be used.

- Refill with the same type of brake fluid. Mixing fluids may result in a harmful chemical reaction and lead to poor braking performance.
- Be careful that water does not enter the master cylinder when refilling. Water will significantly lower the boiling point of the fluid and may result in vapor lock.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

- Brake fluid may deteriorate painted surfaces or plastic parts. Always clean up spilled fluid immediately.
- As the brake pads wear, it is normal for the brake fluid level to gradually go down. However, if the brake fluid level goes down suddenly, have a Yamaha dealer check the cause.

## Changing the brake fluid

EAU22721

Have a Yamaha dealer change the brake fluid at the intervals specified in the TIP after the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. In addition, have the oil seals of the brake master cylinder and caliper as well as the brake hose replaced at the intervals listed below or whenever they are damaged or leaking.

- Oil seals: Replace every two years.
- Brake hose: Replace every four years.

## Drive chain slack

EAU22760

The drive chain slack should be checked before each ride and adjusted if necessary.

EAU22773

### To check the drive chain slack

1. Place the motorcycle on the side-stand.

### TIP

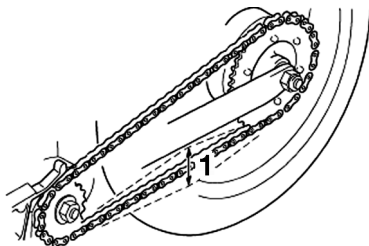
When checking and adjusting the drive chain slack, there should be no weight on the motorcycle.

2. Shift the transmission into the neutral position.
3. Move the rear wheel by pushing the motorcycle to locate the tightest portion of the drive chain, and then measure the drive chain slack as shown.

#### Drive chain slack:

35.0–50.0 mm (1.38–1.97 in)

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT



1. Drive chain slack

4. If the drive chain slack is incorrect, adjust it as follows.

## To adjust the drive chain slack

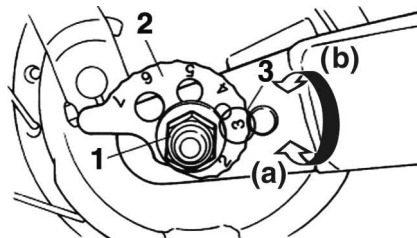
EAUW0661

1. Loosen the brake pedal free play adjusting nut.
2. Loosen the axle nut.
3. To tighten the drive chain, turn the drive chain slack adjusting plate on each side of the swingarm in direction (a). To loosen the drive chain, turn the adjusting plate on each side of the swingarm in direction (b), and then push the rear wheel forward. **NOTICE: Improper drive chain slack will overload the engine as well as other vital parts**

of the motorcycle and can lead to chain slippage or breakage. To prevent this from occurring, keep the drive chain slack within the specified limits. [ECA10571]

## TIP

Make sure that both adjusting plates are in the same position for proper wheel alignment.



1. Axle nut
2. Drive chain slack adjusting plate
3. Position indicator
4. Tighten the axle nut to the specified torque.

## Tightening torque:

Axle nut:

60 Nm (6.0 m·kgf, 43 ft·lbf)

5. Adjust the brake pedal free play. (See page 7-19.)

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

## Cleaning and lubricating the drive chain

EAU23016

The drive chain must be cleaned and lubricated at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart, otherwise it will quickly wear out, especially when riding in dusty or wet areas. Service the drive chain as follows.

ECA10583

### NOTICE

**The drive chain must be lubricated after washing the motorcycle, riding in the rain or riding in wet areas.**

1. Remove all dirt and mud from the drive chain with a brush or cloth.

### TIP

For a thorough cleaning, have a Yamaha dealer remove the drive chain and soak it in solvent.

2. Spray Yamaha Chain and Cable Lube or a high-quality spray-type drive chain lubricant on the entire chain, making sure that all side plates and rollers have been sufficiently oiled.

## Checking and lubricating the cables

EAU23101

The operation of all control cables and the condition of the cables should be checked before each ride, and the cables and cable ends should be lubricated if necessary. If a cable is damaged or does not move smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or replace it. **WARNING! Damage to the outer sheath may interfere with proper cable operation and will cause the inner cable to rust. Replace a damaged cable as soon as possible to prevent unsafe conditions.** [EWA10721]

**Recommended lubricant:**  
Engine oil

## Checking and lubricating the throttle grip and cable

EAU23113

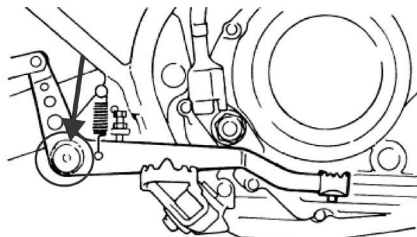
The operation of the throttle grip should be checked before each ride. In addition, the cable should be lubricated by a Yamaha dealer at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance chart. The throttle cable is equipped with a rubber boot. Make sure that the boot is securely installed. Even though the boot is installed correctly, it does not completely protect the cable from water entry. Therefore, use care not to pour water directly onto the boot or cable when washing the vehicle. If the cable or boot becomes dirty, wipe clean with a moist cloth.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

## Checking and lubricating the brake and shift pedals

EAU44272

### Brake pedal



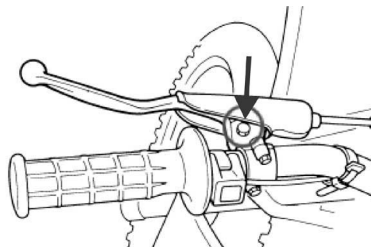
The operation of the brake and shift pedals should be checked before each ride, and the pedal pivots should be lubricated if necessary.

**Recommended lubricant:**  
Lithium-soap-based grease

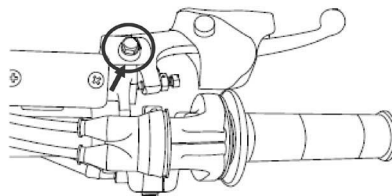
## Checking and lubricating the brake and clutch levers

EAU43611

### Brake lever



### Clutch lever



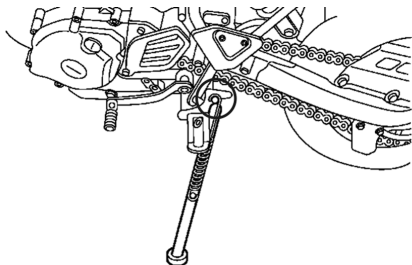
The operation of the brake and clutch levers should be checked before each ride, and the lever pivots should be lubricated if necessary.

**Recommended lubricant:**  
Lithium-soap-based grease

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

## Checking and lubricating the sidestand

EAU23202



The operation of the sidestand should be checked before each ride, and the sidestand pivot and metal-to-metal contact surfaces should be lubricated if necessary.

EWA10731

### **WARNING**

**If the sidestand does not move up and down smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair it. Otherwise, the sidestand could contact the ground and distract the operator, resulting in a possible loss of control.**

**Recommended lubricant:**  
Lithium-soap-based grease

## Checking the front fork

EAU23272

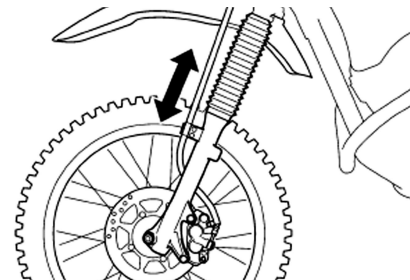
The condition and operation of the front fork must be checked as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

### To check the condition

Check the inner tubes for scratches, damage and excessive oil leakage.

### To check the operation

1. Place the vehicle on a level surface and hold it in an upright position. **WARNING! To avoid injury, securely support the vehicle so there is no danger of it falling over.** [EWA10751]
2. While applying the front brake, push down hard on the handlebars several times to check if the front fork compresses and rebounds smoothly.



ECA10590

### **NOTICE**

**If any damage is found or the front fork does not operate smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair it.**



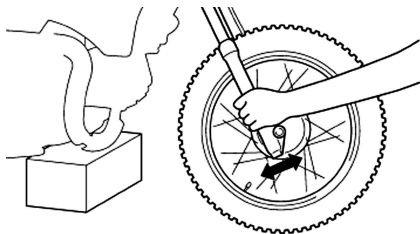
# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

EAU23283

## Checking the steering

Worn or loose steering bearings may cause danger. Therefore, the operation of the steering must be checked as follows at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart.

1. Place a stand under the engine to raise the front wheel off the ground. (See page 7-29 for more information.) **WARNING! To avoid injury, securely support the vehicle so there is no danger of it falling over.** [EWA10751]
2. Hold the lower ends of the front fork legs and try to move them forward and backward. If any free play can be felt, have a Yamaha dealer check or repair the steering.



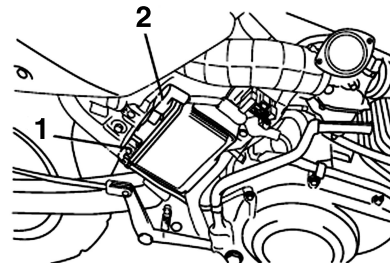
EAU23291

## Checking the wheel bearings

The front and rear wheel bearings must be checked at the intervals specified in the periodic maintenance and lubrication chart. If there is play in the wheel hub or if the wheel does not turn smoothly, have a Yamaha dealer check the wheel bearings.

EAU23387

## Battery



1. Negative battery lead (black)
2. Positive battery lead (red)

The battery is located behind panel B. (See page 7-6.)

This model is equipped with a VRLA (Valve Regulated Lead Acid) battery. There is no need to check the electrolyte or to add distilled water. However, the battery lead connections need to be checked and, if necessary, tightened.

ECA10620

### NOTICE

**Never attempt to remove the battery cell seals, as this would permanently damage the battery.**

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

## WARNING

EWA10760

- **Electrolyte is poisonous and dangerous since it contains sulfuric acid, which causes severe burns. Avoid any contact with skin, eyes or clothing and always shield your eyes when working near batteries. In case of contact, administer the following FIRST AID.**
  - **EXTERNAL:** Flush with plenty of water.
  - **INTERNAL:** Drink large quantities of water or milk and immediately call a physician.
  - **EYES:** Flush with water for 15 minutes and seek prompt medical attention.
- **Batteries produce explosive hydrogen gas. Therefore, keep sparks, flames, cigarettes, etc., away from the battery and provide sufficient ventilation when charging it in an enclosed space.**

- **KEEP THIS AND ALL BATTERIES OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

### To charge the battery

Have a Yamaha dealer charge the battery as soon as possible if it seems to have discharged. Keep in mind that the battery tends to discharge more quickly if the vehicle is equipped with optional electrical accessories.

ECA16521

### NOTICE

**To charge a VRLA (Valve Regulated Lead Acid) battery, a special (constant-voltage) battery charger is required. Using a conventional battery charger will damage the battery.**

### To store the battery

1. If the vehicle will not be used for more than one month, remove the battery, fully charge it, and then place it in a cool, dry place.  
**NOTICE:** When removing the battery, be sure the key is turned to “OFF”, then disconnect

the negative lead before disconnecting the positive lead.

[ECA16302]

2. If the battery will be stored for more than two months, check it at least once a month and fully charge it if necessary.
3. Fully charge the battery before installation. **NOTICE:** When installing the battery, be sure the key is turned to “OFF”, then connect the positive lead before connecting the negative lead.

[ECA16840]

4. After installation, make sure that the battery leads are properly connected to the battery terminals.

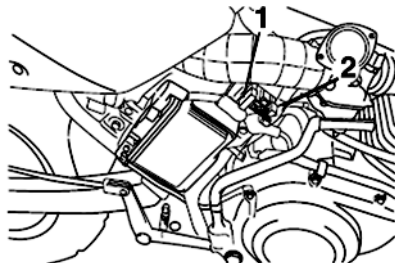
ECA16530

### NOTICE

**Always keep the battery charged. Storing a discharged battery can cause permanent battery damage.**

## Replacing the fuse

EAU23503



1. Main fuse
2. Spare fuse

The fuse holder is located behind panel B. (See page 7-6.)

If the fuse is blown, replace it as follows.

1. Turn the key to "OFF" and turn off all electrical circuits.
2. Remove the blown fuse, and then install a new fuse of the specified amperage. **WARNING! Do not use a fuse of a higher amperage rating than recommended to avoid causing extensive damage to the electrical system and possibly a fire.** [EWA15131]

**Specified fuse:**  
10.0 A

3. Turn the key to "ON" and turn on the electrical circuits to check if the devices operate.
4. If the fuse immediately blows again, have a Yamaha dealer check the electrical system.

EAU24350

## Supporting the motorcycle

Since this model is not equipped with a centerstand, follow these precautions when removing the front and rear wheel or performing other maintenance requiring the motorcycle to stand up-right. Check that the motorcycle is in a stable and level position before starting any maintenance. A strong wooden box can be placed under the engine for added stability.

### To service the front wheel

1. Stabilize the rear of the motorcycle by using a motorcycle stand or, if an additional motorcycle stand is not available, by placing a jack under the frame in front of the rear wheel.
2. Raise the front wheel off the ground by using a motorcycle stand.

### To service the rear wheel

Raise the rear wheel off the ground by using a motorcycle stand or, if a motorcycle stand is not available, by placing

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

a jack either under each side of the frame in front of the rear wheel or under each side of the swingarm.

## Front wheel

EAU24360

### To remove the front wheel (TT-R125E)

EAUW0532

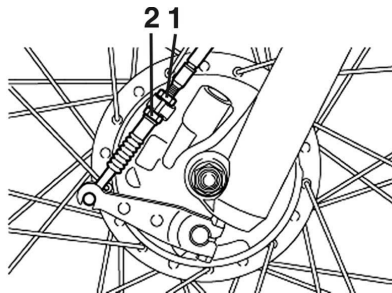
EWA10821



#### WARNING

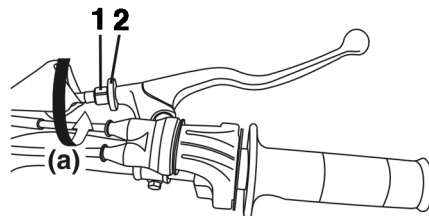
To avoid injury, securely support the vehicle so there is no danger of it falling over.

1. Loosen the brake cable locknut and the brake cable free play adjusting nut at the front wheel hub.



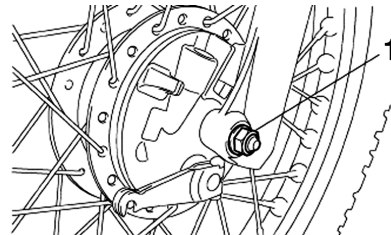
1. Locknut
2. Brake cable free play adjusting nut

2. Loosen the locknut at the brake lever, and then turn the adjusting bolt in direction (a).



1. Adjusting bolt
2. Locknut

3. Disconnect the brake cable from the front brake lever, then from the brake camshaft lever.
4. Loosen the axle nut.



1. Axle nut

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

5. Lift the front wheel off the ground according to the procedure on page 7-29.
6. Remove the axle nut and washer, and then pull the wheel axle out.
7. Remove the wheel and the brake shoe plate.

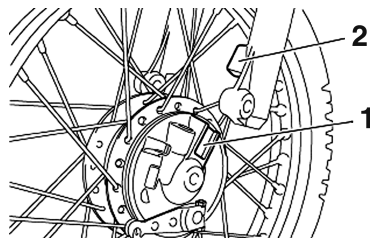
EAUW0550

## To install the front wheel (TT-R125E)

1. Install the brake shoe plate into the wheel.
2. Lift the wheel up between the fork legs.

### TIP

Make sure that the slot in the brake shoe plate fits over the retainer on the fork leg.



1. Slot
2. Retainer

3. Insert the wheel axle, and then install the washer and axle nut.
4. Lower the front wheel so that it is on the ground.
5. Connect the brake cable at the wheel hub and then at the front brake lever.
6. Tighten the axle nut to the specified torque.

### Tightening torque:

Axle nut:  
45 Nm (4.5 m·kgf, 32 ft·lbf)

7. Adjust the brake lever free play.  
(See page 7-17.)

8. Push down hard on the handlebar several times to check for proper fork operation.

EAUW0542

## To remove the front wheel (TT-R125LW/TT-R125LWE)

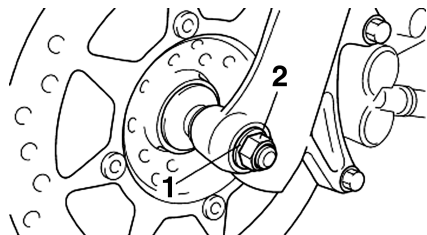
EWA10821

### ⚠ WARNING

To avoid injury, securely support the vehicle so there is no danger of it falling over.

1. Loosen the axle nut.
2. Lift the front wheel off the ground according to the procedure in "Supporting the motorcycle" on page 7-29.
3. Remove the axle nut and washer.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT



1. Washer
2. Wheel axle nut

4. Pull the wheel axle out, and then remove the wheel. **NOTICE: Do not apply the brake after the wheel has been removed together with the brake disc, otherwise the brake pads will be forced shut.** [ECA11071]

## To install the front wheel (TT-R125LW/TT-R125LWE)

1. Lift the wheel up between the fork legs.

EAUW0560

### TIP

Make sure that there is enough space between the brake pads before inserting the brake disc into the caliper.

2. Insert the wheel axle, and then install the washer and axle nut.
3. Lower the front wheel so that it is on the ground.
4. Tighten the axle nut to the specified torque.

### Tightening torque:

Axle nut:  
45 Nm (4.5 m·kgf, 32 ft·lbf)

5. Push down hard on the handlebar several times to check for proper fork operation.

## Rear wheel

EAU25080

### To remove the rear wheel

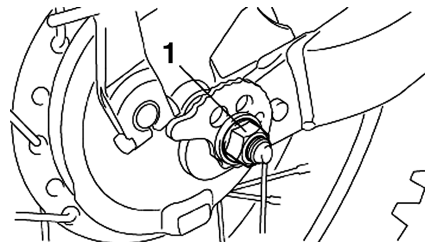
EAU25421

EWA10821

### WARNING

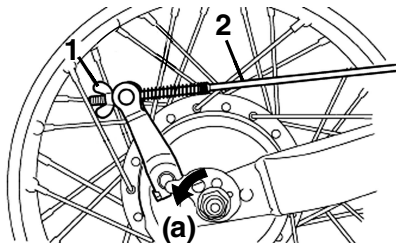
**To avoid injury, securely support the vehicle so there is no danger of it falling over.**

1. Loosen the axle nut.

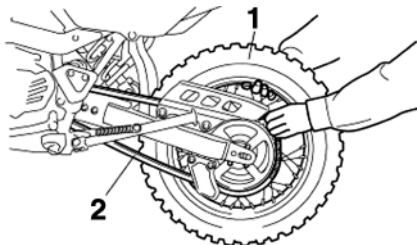


1. Wheel axle nut
2. Remove the brake pedal free play adjusting nut, and then disconnect the brake rod from the brake camshaft lever.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT



1. Brake rod
  2. Brake pedal free play adjusting nut
3. Turn the drive chain adjusting plate on each side of the swingarm fully in direction (a).



1. Rear wheel
2. Drive chain

4. Lift the rear wheel off the ground according to the procedure on page 7-29.
5. Remove the axle nut, and then pull the wheel axle out.
6. Push the wheel forward, and then remove the drive chain from the rear sprocket.

## TIP

The drive chain does not need to be disassembled in order to remove and install the wheel.

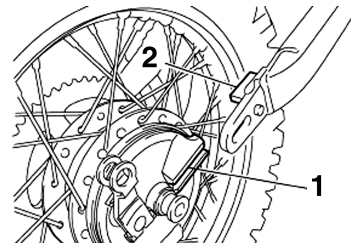
7. Remove the wheel.

## To install the rear wheel

1. Insert the wheel axle from the left-hand side.

## TIP

Make sure that the drive chain adjusting plates are installed with the punched sides facing to the outside and that the slot in the brake shoe plate fits over the retainer on the swingarm.



1. Slot
2. Retainer

2. Install the drive chain onto the rear sprocket, and then adjust the drive chain slack. (See page 7-22.)
3. Install the axle nut, and then lower the rear wheel so that it is on the ground.
4. Tighten the axle nut to the specified torque.

## Tightening torque:

Axle nut:  
45 Nm (4.5 m-kgf, 32 ft-lbf)

5. Install the brake rod onto the brake camshaft lever, and then install the brake pedal free play adjusting nut onto the brake rod.

# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

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6. Adjust the brake pedal free play.  
(See page 7-19.)

## Troubleshooting

EAU25851

Although Yamaha motorcycles receive a thorough inspection before shipment from the factory, trouble may occur during operation. Any problem in the fuel, compression, or ignition systems, for example, can cause poor starting and loss of power.

The following troubleshooting chart represents a quick and easy procedure for checking these vital systems yourself. However, should your motorcycle require any repair, take it to a Yamaha dealer, whose skilled technicians have the necessary tools, experience, and know-how to service the motorcycle properly.

Use only genuine Yamaha replacement parts. Imitation parts may look like Yamaha parts, but they are often inferior, have a shorter service life and can lead to expensive repair bills.

EWA15141



**When checking the fuel system, do not smoke, and make sure there are no open flames or sparks in the area, including pilot lights from water**

**heaters or furnaces. Gasoline or gasoline vapors can ignite or explode, causing severe injury or property damage.**

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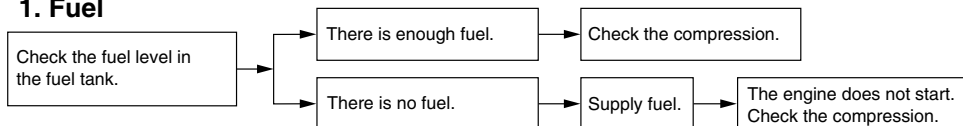


# PERIODIC MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

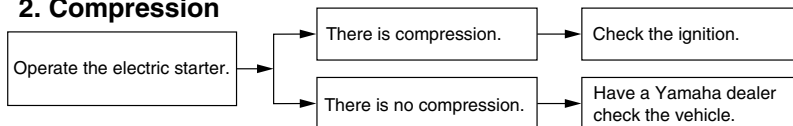
EAU25902

## Troubleshooting chart

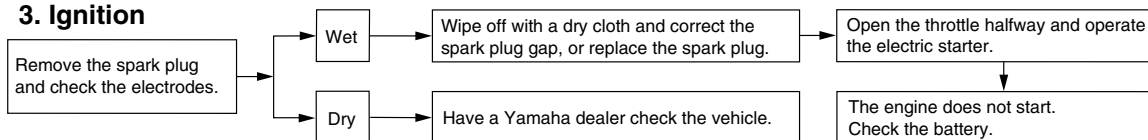
### 1. Fuel



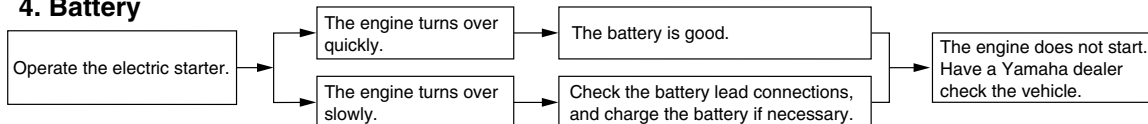
### 2. Compression



### 3. Ignition



### 4. Battery



# MOTORCYCLE CARE AND STORAGE

EAU41356

## Care

While the open design of a motorcycle reveals the attractiveness of the technology, it also makes it more vulnerable. Rust and corrosion can develop even if high-quality components are used. A rusty exhaust pipe may go unnoticed on a car, however, it detracts from the overall appearance of a motorcycle. Frequent and proper care does not only comply with the terms of the warranty, but it will also keep your motorcycle looking good, extend its life and optimize its performance.

## Before cleaning

1. Cover the muffler outlet with a plastic bag after the engine has cooled down.
2. Make sure that all caps and covers as well as all electrical couplers and connectors, including the spark plug cap, are tightly installed.
3. Remove extremely stubborn dirt, like oil burnt onto the crankcase, with a degreasing agent and a brush, but never apply such prod-

ucts onto seals, gaskets, sprockets, the drive chain and wheel axles. Always rinse the dirt and degreaser off with water.

## Cleaning

ECA10772

### NOTICE

- **Avoid using strong acidic wheel cleaners, especially on spoked wheels. If such products are used on hard-to-remove dirt, do not leave the cleaner on the affected area any longer than instructed. Also, thoroughly rinse the area off with water, immediately dry it, and then apply a corrosion protection spray.**
- **Improper cleaning can damage plastic parts (such as cowlings, panels, windshields, headlight lenses, meter lenses, etc.) and the mufflers. Use only a soft, clean cloth or sponge with water to clean plastic. However, if the plastic parts cannot be thoroughly cleaned with water, diluted mild detergent with water may be used. Be sure to rinse**

**off any detergent residue using plenty of water, as it is harmful to plastic parts.**

- **Do not use any harsh chemical products on plastic parts. Be sure to avoid using cloths or sponges which have been in contact with strong or abrasive cleaning products, solvent or thinner, fuel (gasoline), rust removers or inhibitors, brake fluid, antifreeze or electrolyte.**
- **Do not use high-pressure washers or steam-jet cleaners since they cause water seepage and deterioration in the following areas: seals (of wheel and swing-arm bearings, fork and brakes), electric components (couplers, connectors, instruments, switches and lights), breather hoses and vents.**
- **For motorcycles equipped with a windshield: Do not use strong cleaners or hard sponges as they will cause dulling or scratching. Some cleaning compounds for plastic may leave scratches on the windshield.**

**Test the product on a small hidden part of the windshield to make sure that it does not leave any marks. If the windshield is scratched, use a quality plastic polishing compound after washing.**

## After normal use

Remove dirt with warm water, a mild detergent, and a soft, clean sponge, and then rinse thoroughly with clean water. Use a toothbrush or bottlebrush for hard-to-reach areas. Stubborn dirt and insects will come off more easily if the area is covered with a wet cloth for a few minutes before cleaning.

## After riding in the rain or near the sea

Since sea salt is extremely corrosive, carry out the following steps after each ride in the rain or near the sea.

1. Clean the motorcycle with cold water and a mild detergent, after the engine has cooled down.

**NOTICE: Do not use warm water since it increases the corrosive action of the salt.** [ECA10791]

2. Apply a corrosion protection spray on all metal, including chrome- and nickel-plated, surfaces to prevent corrosion.

## **After cleaning**

1. Dry the motorcycle with a chamois or an absorbing cloth.
2. Immediately dry the drive chain and lubricate it to prevent it from rusting.
3. Use a chrome polish to shine chrome, aluminum and stainless-steel parts, including the exhaust system.
4. To prevent corrosion, it is recommended to apply a corrosion protection spray on all metal, including chrome- and nickel-plated, surfaces.
5. Use spray oil as a universal cleaner to remove any remaining dirt.
6. Touch up minor paint damage caused by stones, etc.
7. Wax all painted surfaces.
8. Let the motorcycle dry completely before storing or covering it.

## **WARNING**

**Contaminants on the brakes or tires can cause loss of control.**

- Make sure that there is no oil or wax on the brakes or tires.
- If necessary, clean the brake discs and brake linings with a regular brake disc cleaner or acetone, and wash the tires with warm water and a mild detergent. Before riding at higher speeds, test the motorcycle's braking performance and cornering behavior.

## **NOTICE**

- Apply spray oil and wax sparingly and make sure to wipe off any excess.
- Never apply oil or wax to any rubber and plastic parts, but treat them with a suitable care product.
- Avoid using abrasive polishing compounds as they will wear away the paint.

EWA11131

ECA10800

# MOTORCYCLE CARE AND STORAGE

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**TIP** \_\_\_\_\_  
Consult a Yamaha dealer for advice on what products to use.

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## Storage

EAU26152

### Short-term

Always store your motorcycle in a cool, dry place and, if necessary, protect it against dust with a porous cover. Be sure the engine and the exhaust system are cool before covering the motorcycle.

ECA10810

### NOTICE

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- **Storing the motorcycle in a poorly ventilated room or covering it with a tarp, while it is still wet, will allow water and humidity to seep in and cause rust.**
  - **To prevent corrosion, avoid damp cellars, stables (because of the presence of ammonia) and areas where strong chemicals are stored.**
- 

### Long-term

Before storing your motorcycle for several months:

1. Follow all the instructions in the “Care” section of this chapter.

2. For motorcycles equipped with a fuel cock that has an “OFF” position: Turn the fuel cock lever to “OFF”.
3. Drain the carburetor float chamber by loosening the drain bolt; this will prevent fuel deposits from building up. Pour the drained fuel into the fuel tank.
4. Fill up the fuel tank and add fuel stabilizer (if available) to prevent the fuel tank from rusting and the fuel from deteriorating.
5. Perform the following steps to protect the cylinder, piston rings, etc. from corrosion.
  - a. Remove the spark plug cap and spark plug.
  - b. Pour a teaspoonful of engine oil into the spark plug bore.
  - c. Install the spark plug cap onto the spark plug, and then place the spark plug on the cylinder head so that the electrodes are grounded. (This will limit sparking during the next step.)
  - d. Turn the engine over several times with the starter. (This will coat the cylinder wall with oil.)

**WARNING! To prevent damage or injury from sparking, make sure to ground the spark plug electrodes while turning the engine over.**

[EWA10951]

- e. Remove the spark plug cap from the spark plug, and then install the spark plug and the spark plug cap.
6. Lubricate all control cables and the pivoting points of all levers and pedals as well as of the side-stand/centerstand.
7. Check and, if necessary, correct the tire air pressure, and then lift the motorcycle so that both of its wheels are off the ground. Alternatively, turn the wheels a little every month in order to prevent the tires from becoming degraded in one spot.
8. Cover the muffler outlet with a plastic bag to prevent moisture from entering it.
9. Remove the battery and fully charge it. Store it in a cool, dry place and charge it once a month. Do not store the battery in an ex-

cessively cold or warm place [less than 0 °C (30 °F) or more than 30 °C (90 °F)]. For more information on storing the battery, see page 7-27.

## **TIP**

Make any necessary repairs before storing the motorcycle.

# SPECIFICATIONS

## Dimensions:

### Overall length:

TT-R125E 1845 mm (72.6 in)  
TT-R125LW 1885 mm (74.2 in)  
TT-R125LWE 1885 mm (74.2 in)  
(AUS)(AUT)(BEL)(CHE)(DEU)(DNK)  
(ESP)(FIN)(FRA)(GBR)(GRC)(IRL)(ITA)  
(NLD)(NOR)(NZL)(POL)(PRT)(SVN)  
(SWE)(ZAF)  
TT-R125LWE 1900 mm (74.8 in) (CAN)

### Overall width:

TT-R125E 785 mm (30.9 in)  
TT-R125LW 795 mm (31.3 in)  
TT-R125LWE 795 mm (31.3 in)

### Overall height:

TT-R125E 1060 mm (41.7 in)  
TT-R125LW 1085 mm (42.7 in)  
TT-R125LWE 1085 mm (42.7 in)

### Seat height:

TT-R125E 775 mm (30.5 in)  
TT-R125LW 805 mm (31.7 in)  
TT-R125LWE 805 mm (31.7 in)

### Wheelbase:

TT-R125E 1250 mm (49.2 in)  
TT-R125LW 1270 mm (50.0 in)  
TT-R125LWE 1270 mm (50.0 in)

### Ground clearance:

TT-R125E 265 mm (10.43 in)  
TT-R125LW 295 mm (11.61 in)  
TT-R125LWE 295 mm (11.61 in)

### Minimum turning radius:

2000 mm (78.7 in)

## Weight:

### With oil and fuel:

TT-R125E 90 kg (198 lb)  
TT-R125LW 84 kg (185 lb)  
TT-R125LWE 90 kg (198 lb)

## Noise and vibration level:

### Noise level (77/311/EEC):

TT-R125LW 75.8 dB(A) @ 4000 r/min  
TT-R125LWE 75.8 dB(A) @ 4000 r/min  
(AUT)(BEL)(CHE)(DEU)(DNK)(ESP)(FIN)  
(FRA)(GBR)(GRC)(IRL)(ITA)(NLD)(NOR)  
(POL)(PRT)(SVN)(SWE)(ZAF)

### Vibration on seat (EN1032, ISO5008):

TT-R125LW Will not exceed 0.5 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
TT-R125LWE Will not exceed 0.5 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
(AUT)(BEL)(CHE)(DEU)(DNK)(ESP)(FIN)  
(FRA)(GBR)(GRC)(IRL)(ITA)(NLD)(NOR)  
(POL)(PRT)(SVN)(SWE)(ZAF)

### Vibration on handlebar (EN1032, ISO5008):

TT-R125LW Will not exceed 2.5 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
TT-R125LWE Will not exceed 2.5 m/s<sup>2</sup>  
(AUT)(BEL)(CHE)(DEU)(DNK)(ESP)(FIN)  
(FRA)(GBR)(GRC)(IRL)(ITA)(NLD)(NOR)  
(POL)(PRT)(SVN)(SWE)(ZAF)

## Engine:

### Engine type:

Air cooled 4-stroke, SOHC

### Cylinder arrangement:

Forward-inclined single cylinder

### Displacement:

123 cm<sup>3</sup>

### Bore × stroke:

54.0 × 54.0 mm (2.13 × 2.13 in)

## Compression ratio:

10.00 :1

## Starting system:

TT-R125E Electric starter and kickstarter  
TT-R125LW Kickstarter  
TT-R125LWE Electric starter and kickstarter

## Lubrication system:

Wet sump

## Engine oil:

### Recommended brand:

YAMALUBE

### Type:

SAE 10W-30, 10W-40, 10W-50, 15W-40,  
20W-40 or 20W-50

### Recommended engine oil grade:

API service SE, SF, SG type or higher,  
JASO standard MA

### Engine oil quantity:

Periodic oil change:  
1.00 L (1.06 US qt)

## Air filter:

### Air filter element:

Wet element

## Fuel:

### Recommended fuel:

TT-R125E Unleaded gasoline only  
TT-R125LW Regular unleaded gasoline only  
TT-R125LWE Regular unleaded gasoline only  
(AUT)(BEL)(CAN)(CHE)(DEU)(DNK)  
(ESP)(FIN)(FRA)(GBR)(GRC)(IRL)(ITA)  
(NLD)(NOR)(POL)(PRT)(SVN)(SWE)

(ZAF)  
TT-R125LWE Unleaded gasoline only  
(AUS)(NZL)

Fuel tank capacity:  
6.0 L (1.59 US gal)  
Fuel reserve amount:  
0.8 L (0.22 US gal)

## Carburetor:

Type × quantity:  
VM20 × 1

## Spark plug(s):

Manufacturer/model:  
NGK/CR7HSA  
Manufacturer/model:  
DENSO/U22FSR-U

Spark plug gap:  
0.6–0.7 mm (0.024–0.028 in)

## Clutch:

Clutch type:  
Wet, multiple-disc

## Transmission:

Primary reduction system:  
Helical gear  
Primary reduction ratio:  
68/19 (3.579)  
Secondary reduction system:  
Chain drive  
Secondary reduction ratio:  
TT-R125E 49/13 (3.769)  
TT-R125LW 54/13 (4.154)  
TT-R125LWE 54/13 (4.154)  
Transmission type:  
Constant mesh 5-speed

Operation:  
Left foot operation

Gear ratio:  
1st:  
37/14 (2.643)  
2nd:  
32/18 (1.778)  
3rd:  
25/19 (1.316)  
4th:  
23/22 (1.045)  
5th:  
21/24 (0.875)

## Chassis:

Frame type:  
Diamond  
Caster angle:  
TT-R125E 28.70 °  
TT-R125LW 28.50 °  
TT-R125LWE 28.50 °  
Trail:  
TT-R125E 93.0 mm (3.66 in)  
TT-R125LW 107.0 mm (4.21 in)  
TT-R125LWE 107.0 mm (4.21 in)

## Front tire:

Type:  
With tube  
Size:  
TT-R125E 70/100-17 40M  
TT-R125LW 70/100-19 42M  
TT-R125LWE 70/100-19 42M

Manufacturer/model:  
TT-R125E CHENG SHIN/M-7300  
TT-R125LW IRC/IX05H  
TT-R125LWE IRC/IX05H

## Rear tire:

Type:  
With tube  
Size:  
TT-R125E 90/100-14 49M  
TT-R125LW 90/100-16 52M  
TT-R125LWE 90/100-16 52M

Manufacturer/model:  
TT-R125E CHENG SHIN/M-7301  
TT-R125LW IRC/IX05H  
TT-R125LWE IRC/IX05H

## Loading:

Maximum rider weight:  
TT-R125E 68.0 kg (150 lb)

## Tire air pressure (measured on cold tires):

Front:  
100 kPa (1.00 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 15 psi)  
Rear:  
100 kPa (1.00 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, 15 psi)

## Front wheel:

Wheel type:  
Spoke wheel  
Rim size:  
TT-R125E 17x1.40  
TT-R125LW 19x1.40  
TT-R125LWE 19x1.40

## Rear wheel:

Wheel type:  
Spoke wheel

# SPECIFICATIONS

---

## Rim size:

TT-R125E 14x1.60  
TT-R125LW 16x1.60  
TT-R125LWE 16x1.60

## Front brake:

### Type:

TT-R125E Drum brake  
TT-R125LW Single disc brake  
TT-R125LWE Single disc brake

### Operation:

Right hand operation

### Recommended fluid:

TT-R125LW DOT 4  
TT-R125LWE DOT 4

## Rear brake:

### Type:

Drum brake

### Operation:

Right foot operation

## Front suspension:

### Type:

Telescopic fork

### Spring/shock absorber type:

Coil spring/oil damper

### Wheel travel:

180.0 mm (7.09 in)

## Rear suspension:

### Type:

Swingarm (link suspension)

### Spring/shock absorber type:

Coil spring/gas-oil damper

## Wheel travel:

TT-R125E 160.0 mm (6.30 in)  
TT-R125LW 168.0 mm (6.61 in)  
TT-R125LWE 168.0 mm (6.61 in)

## Electrical system:

### Ignition system:

CDI

## Battery:

### Model:

TT-R125E GT4L-BS  
TT-R125LWE GT4L-BS

### Voltage, capacity:

TT-R125E 12 V, 3.2 Ah  
TT-R125LWE 12 V, 3.2 Ah

## Fuses:

### Main fuse:

TT-R125E 10.0 A  
TT-R125LWE 10.0 A



EAU40791

## Identification numbers

Record the vehicle identification number and model label information in the spaces provided below for assistance when ordering spare parts from a Yamaha dealer or for reference in case the vehicle is stolen.

VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION  
NUMBER:

MODEL LABEL INFORMATION:

EAU26400

## Vehicle identification number



1. Vehicle identification number

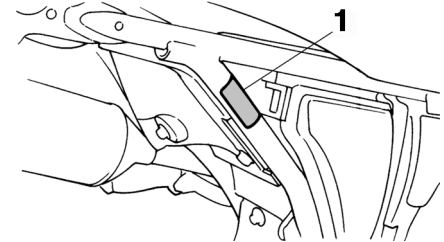
The vehicle identification number is stamped into the steering head pipe. Record this number in the space provided.

### TIP

The vehicle identification number is used to identify your motorcycle and may be used to register your motorcycle with the licensing authority in your area.

EAU26460

## Model label



1. Model label

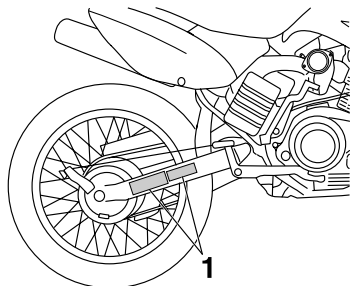
The model label is affixed to the location shown. Record the information on this label in the space provided. This information will be needed when ordering spare parts from a Yamaha dealer.

# CONSUMER INFORMATION

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EAU48120

## Vehicle Emission Control Information label (For Canada)



1. Vehicle Emission Control Information label

The Vehicle Emission Control Information label is affixed at the location in the illustration. This label shows specifications related to exhaust emissions as required by federal law, state law and Environment Canada.

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